

ARMY

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The War Program

GAS IN WARFARE

I WISH now to make it plain that we shall treat the unprovoked use of gas against our Russian ally exactly as if it were used against ourselves, and we are satisfied that this new outrage has been committed by Hitler, we will use our great and growing air superiority in the west to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale far and wide against military objectives in Germany." This statement from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio broadcast on Sunday, 10 May, brings to the fore the entire subject of the use of gas in war.

While the Russian government issued a 32-page pamphlet warning the civilian population to be ready for gas attack, and while Ankara, Turkey, sources likewise warned the Germans would use gas in the Russian battles, and even while Congressmen waived that America would repay in kind any enemy gas attacks, it is well to discuss at this time, as much as is possible, our Army's preparations against gas attack, and likewise its preparations for a possible use of gas as an offensive measure.

As chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, Maj. Gen. William N. Porter is the Army official who is charged with developing measures for protection against enemy use of chemical agents, and who is, likewise, responsible for the development of our chemical war supplies. Thus, his public declarations on the use of gas are of utmost importance, and it is to these that we turn in order to report the Army's attitude toward gas.

General Porter in a speech delivered before the American Chemical Society in September, 1941 declared: "We know that all of the European belligerents are well equipped with chemical agents and well prepared to use them. Regardless of the treaties which exist between them, it is fully realized by all that the best insurance against such an attack lies not only in gas masks and protective clothing, but in the ability to retaliate immediately." He said that "we have a very considerable knowledge of the amounts and kinds of agents being manufactured and stored in the arsenals of Europe, ready for instant use."

With regards to possible gas attack against continental United States, the latest word is found in a declaration made by General Porter in a radio address on 4 Jan. 1942—after war had broken out. He said: "Under conditions as they exist at present or as are probable within a reasonable time, I do not expect that gas will be used by our enemies anywhere in the Continental United States." He pointed out that "should enemy airplanes, by some difficult and devious method, be flown over our coasts, it is to be expected that, since their load is necessarily limited, high explosive bombs will be the weapons they will carry." He said, "No small number of planes, even if fully loaded with gas bombs, could carry enough to be of any great importance; and protection against any such token gassing is rather easily provided for our citizens."

(Please turn to Page 1036)

House Passes Pay Bill Good Only During War; Privates Given \$50, No Retired Officer Raise

The House this week with a single dissenting vote passed, and sent to conference the interdepartmental pay bill, S. 2025.

Passage came after two days of debate, after the House had voted to increase base pay of sixth and seventh grade men to \$54 and \$50, respectively; had voted out all increases in retired pay for retired officers, including 125 effective for duration of the war and Class-B officers, and had made the bill effective for duration of the war and for 12 months thereafter only.

At the same time plans were set afoot to create a joint Senate-House committee to study the question of officers' pay.

Whether the increases for the two lowest grades will be upheld in conference is problematical, but a proponent of the increase, insisting on a roll call vote on the increases, rolled up a 332-28 vote, which will have great weight with the representatives of the House and Senate when they meet to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

The conferees will begin meetings early next week, but are not expected to report back to their respective bodies until late in next week. Under Congressional rules, the House will first act on the compromise version.

The Senate named as its conferees this week Senators Reynolds, of N. O.; Johnson, of Colo.; Hill, of Ala.; Austin, of Vt., and Gurney, of S. Dak. The House cannot appoint its conferees until Monday.

Points in Dispute

The points in dispute between the two Houses are as follows, not including a

few perfecting amendments added by the House:

Full credit for Reserve officer service—The House Military Committee recommended and the House accepted a proposal that Reserve officers be given credit for longevity pay purposes for all time served under their commissions, active and inactive. At present they receive full credit for active service; half credit for inactive service.

Dependent fathers—The House Committee recommended and the House accepted proposal that a dependent father in fact would entitle personnel to allowances under the same conditions that dependent mothers now affect allowances.

Limits on total pay—The House Committee recommended and the House accepted removal of limitations on total pay and allowances of senior officers. Senate already removed this limitation for brigadier generals; retained \$9,700 limit on total compensation of major generals, and \$7,200 limitation on total compensation of other than general officers.

Definition of sea duty—The House Committee proposed and the House voted to permit the department head concerned to define "sea duty" as it applies to the 10 and 20 per cent bonus provided for overseas' service and sea duty by the Clark amendment to the missing persons' act.

Enlisted pay—The House over-ruled its committee and the Senate and voted \$50 for seventh grade men and \$54 for sixth grade men.

Enlistment allowance—The House committee recommended and the House voted to suspend all enlistment allowance. (Please turn to Page 1031)

More Blimps for Navy

Legislation, H. R. 7007, authorizing an increase in the number of lighter-than-air ships of the Navy, was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee this week.

The bill increases the authorized total from 48 to 72, and permits the Secretary of the Navy to exceed this number if war needs warrant it. The committee removed from the bill all references to "non-rigid" air ships, so that the Navy will be permitted to experiment with and to build, if found desirable, semi-rigid or rigid airships.

There is no plan to build dirigibles at this time, Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, USN, told the committee at a hearing. The airship expert stated that such a craft might take 2½ years to construct.

"I still believe in the rigid airship," Captain Rosendahl declared. He pointed out that such a ship could carry 10 or 12 speedy airplanes. It would be vulnerable to attack he said, but no more comparatively than any other type of ship, air or surface, is vulnerable.

Present blimps have a cubic of 416,000 feet, and cost about \$325,000. There is one prototype of a large non-rigid of 600,000.

Committee members vainly sought to obtain information on the rate of airship construction, which was withheld as of (Please turn to Page 1018)

Defense Housing

Indispensable War Department civilian personnel will be given preference over military personnel in family housing, according to a recent order by the War Department. The order states that effective immediately all plans for housing of families of military personnel will be abandoned. Family housing procured in the future will be only for indispensable War Department civilian personnel.

The order stated that dormitory housing for single employees will be programmed to the fullest extent and that private capital for housing families of military personnel will be encouraged.

In assigning quarters in all defense housing projects, essential civilian employees will be given preference over military personnel.

Navy Bills Approved

The President this week approved legislation authorizing the Navy's biggest submarine construction program—calling for 200,000 tons of additional submarines. Also approved was legislation changing the name of the Bureau of Navigation to "Bureau of Naval Personnel" and changing the title of the chief of that bureau to "Chief of Naval Personnel."

Army WAC Organizes; Navy Plans Like Unit

The Senate this week approved legislation creating a Women's Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army, and sent the measure to the President for his approval.

At the same time, Senator Walsh, of Mass., introduced a bill drafted by the Navy Department to create a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Naval Reserve. The bill is a substitute for a measure passed by the House which would have made the W.A.R. an integral part of the Navy, but which was violently objected to by the Senate Naval Committee of which Mr. Walsh is chairman.

An attempt to amend the army bill to limit service of women to the United States was defeated 37-28, and the measure was finally passed on a roll call vote, 38-27.

Another amendment, to guarantee that there would be no discrimination in the Women's Auxiliary Corps on account of race or color was defeated at the insistence of Senator Austin, of Vt., who explained that the Army has a long-standing policy against discrimination. He stated that he would support the amendment, but was extremely anxious that the bill, H. R. 6293, pass in exactly the same form as approved by the House in order that Presidential approval might be forthcoming as quickly as possible.

Thus, the bill contains the limitation on total strength of 150,000 which was imposed on the House floor. In all other respects the bill resembles a companion measure originally reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Originally, the corps will consist of 12,500 women, of whom 9,700 will be recruited for the aircraft warning and filter services and 2,800 for ten companies for service in the corps areas as telephone operators, laundresses, cooks, dieticians, and in many other fields in which women can profitably be employed to relieve men for duty with tactical units.

The War Department, extremely anxious to get the corps into being, immediately named Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Texas newspaperwoman, and director of the Women's Interest Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations as director of the W.A.O.

It was announced that an officer candidate school to train leaders, assistant directors and other officers would open at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, in two months. Applications for the school will be accepted at local Army recruiting stations in about two weeks.

General applications for enrollment in the corps will be accepted at recruiting stations in three months, and thereafter officers of the corps will come from the ranks. It is necessary that the first officers of the corps be trained before auxiliaries are enlisted.

The Women's Auxiliary Corps originally was conceived by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Congresswoman from Massachusetts, who introduced a bill to cover formation of such a corps about a year ago. Secretary of War Stimson endorsed the proposal for the War Department, suggesting certain administrative (Please turn to Page 1037)

Editors Comment on Fall of Corregidor, British Occupation of Madagascar

"LAND Troops Storm Corregidor" and "British Attack Madagascar Base"—these were the twin headlines of the 6 May issue of the New York Times. Thus, simultaneously was recorded victory and defeat. From these headlines reproduced in all newspapers of the nation, editors took texts for editorials which informed readers of the significance of the two actions.

These were the comments on the fall of Corregidor: "The heroism of Bataan and Corregidor and the satellite forts of Manila Bay," says the Washington, D. C., *Evening Star*, "definitely upset the Japanese schedule of conquest and, perhaps, played a large part in the halting of the southward drive of the invaders." Similarly, the Philadelphia, Pa., *Inquirer* says, "As the island fortress guarding Manila Bay joins Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Batavia, Rangoon and Bataan in the grim list of Japanese victories, all praise and honor go out to Lieutenant General Wainwright and his valiant American and Filipino troops who, knowing there was virtually no hope of rescue, stood bravely to the last against their merciless besiegers."

Even while it too lauds Corregidor's gallant defenders, the Philadelphia *Record*, nevertheless, objectively asserts, "We must not minimize our defeat in the Philippines. With Fort Mills on Corregidor have gone Forts Drum, Frank, and Hughes. That means the enemy now has complete control of Manila Bay, one of the best harbors in the Pacific. The United Nations have lost their last fortress in the Western Pacific. . . . They have conquered in five months populations totalling more than 140,000,000 and 800,000 square miles of territory."

Explaining to its readers the miracle that was wrought in the defense of Corregidor, the Baltimore, Md., *Sun* says, "Corregidor is an outmoded bastion, designed thirty-odd years ago to beat off naval attack from the sea, not to withstand modern aerial bombardment and artillery fire across the straits which separate it from the mainland. Those narrow straits," the *Sun* informs, "turned out to be the island's chief weakness. Its big guns on their fixed emplacements point toward the sea. They could not be used with any effect to hammer down the heavy artillery which the Japs brought up at Maravales and eventually on Bataan. They could not be turned against the bombers which flew incessantly overhead."

Something more than an analysis of the handicaps of the defense of Corregidor and praise of its heroes is contained in the New York *Herald Tribune* editorial which says, "To the heroic handful which we left, without possibility of reinforcements, to stem the whole tide of the Japanese Army and Navy, we can now make but one recompense. That is to make good their work, whatever it may cost, to retake the positions which are stained with their blood, to restore these islands to their own people and to rehoist the flag which these Americans and Filipinos alike have so nobly taught us how to defend."

These were the comments on the British occupation of Madagascar: "Occupation of Madagascar," the Syracuse, N. Y., *Post Standard* categorically states, "is the greatest thing the Allies have done since they declared war on Germany. Now for Dakar!" The Trenton, N. J., *State Gazette* amplifies the *Post Standard's* statement explaining that "In control of an Axis nation, Madagascar which lies about 250 miles off the southeast coast of Africa would have been a menace to Britain and might even have meant Japanese victory in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. This danger has been obviated by the decisive action which Britain has taken with the approval and support of the U. S."

"The Madagascar operation," says the Rutland, Vt., *Herald*, "is one of the few times in this war when the British have chosen or have been able to act when and where action was needed. Having acted the next job is to subdue all resistance and consolidate the new positions as quickly as possible. Since our Allies are hard pressed elsewhere," the *Herald* reflects, "it is entirely possible that the United States will have to lend assistance."

The New York, N. Y., *World Telegram* sees political as well as military importance in the British move on Madagascar and says, "It sharpens Allied policy of combating Hitler control of France. That involves not Europe and the Mediterranean, but also the French Empire and its strategic bases in West Africa, the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific. Although Britain last year challenged Vichy-France in Africa and Syria, this is the first time that the United States and the United Nations as a whole have taken over Vichy colonial territory—in trusteeship for the French people and freedom."

The Youngstown, Ohio, *Vindicator* analyzes for its readers the importance of the British move and notes, "Madagascar overlooks sea routes to India, the Middle East, Russia, and Australia. If it fell into German or Japanese hands, Allied convoys around the Cape of Good Hope would be imperiled and the Axis would have another base for operations on the 'great land mass' which includes Africa."

The McKeesport, Pa., *News* says, "Our government's support of the British action was made emphatically clear in Washington. American troops and ships will defend Madagascar if necessary. This close collaboration is significant in that it may mark the end of that series of futile attempts on our part to maintain an amiable record with Vichy."

The Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch* may well be foreseeing future events when it says, "Now that the Allies have shown that they know how to checkmate Axis moves effectively, why don't our American forces take over the West Indian Island of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and French Guiana without further ado. Each of these is a potential, if not actual, base for Axis submarines, for each is controlled by Vichy."

Text of Pay Bill, S. 2025, as Passed by House

The text of the Pay Bill as it passed the House follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of computing the annual pay of the commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Marine Corps below the grade of brigadier general; of the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey below the grade of rear admiral; and of the Public Health Service below the grade of assistant to the Surgeon General, pay periods are prescribed, and the base pay for each is fixed as follows:

The first period, \$1,800; the second period, \$2,000; the third period, \$2,400; the fourth period, \$3,000; the fifth period, \$3,500; and the sixth period, \$4,000.

The pay of the sixth period shall be paid to colonels of the Army, captains of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade; to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, and Lieutenant commanders of the line and Engineer Corps of the Coast Guard, who have completed thirty years' service; and to the Chief of Chaplains of the Army when not holding rank above that of colonel.

The pay of the fifth period shall be paid to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the sixth period; and to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed twenty-three years' service.

The pay of the fourth period shall be paid to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fifth period; to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed seventeen years' service.

The pay of the third period shall be paid to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fourth period; to first lieutenants of the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed ten years' service.

The pay of the second period shall be paid to first lieutenants of the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the third period; and to second lieutenants of the Army, ensigns of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, who have completed five years' service; and to contract surgeons serving full time.

The pay of the first period shall be paid

to all other officers whose pay is provided for in this section.

Officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act temporarily appointed to higher grades or ranks shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered officers of such grades or ranks while holding such temporary appointments.

Every officer paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service up to thirty years.

For officers appointed on and after 1 July 1922, no service shall be counted for purposes of pay except active commissioned service under a Federal appointment and commissioned service in the National Guard when called out by order of the President and service authorized in section 2 (b) of the Act of 19 January 1942 (Public Law 402, Seventy-seventh Congress). For officers in the service on 30 June 1922, there shall be included in the computation all service which was then counted in computing longevity pay, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time; and also 75 per centum of all other periods of time during which they have held commissions as officers of the Organized Militia between 21 January 1903, and 1 July 1916, or of the National Guard, the Naval Militia, or the National Naval Volunteers since 3 June 1916, shall be included in the computation. Longevity pay for officers in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be based on the total of all service in any or all of said services which is authorized to be counted for longevity pay purposes under the provisions of this Act or as may otherwise be provided by law: Provided, That in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer who was appointed to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, or the United States Coast Guard Academy, after 21 August 1912, the time spent at such academy shall not be counted.

The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to those persons serving, not as commissioned officers in the Army or in the other services mentioned in the title of this Act, but whose pay under existing law is an amount equivalent to that of a commissioned officer of one of the above grades, those receiving the pay of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant, being classified as in the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively.

Sec. 2. The base pay of any enlisted man, warrant officer, or nurse (female) in the military or naval forces of the United States shall

be increased by 20 per centum and the base pay of any commissioned officer of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be increased by 10 per centum for any period of service while on sea duty as such duty may be defined by the head of the Department concerned, or duty in any place beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, which increases in pay shall be in addition to pay and allowances otherwise authorized: Provided, That the per centum increases herein authorized shall be included in computing increases in pay for aviation and submarine duty: Provided further, That this section shall be effective from 7 December 1941, and shall cease to be in effect twelve months after the termination of the present war is proclaimed by the President.

Sec. 3. When officers of the National Guard or of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including Reserve officers, are authorized by law to receive Federal pay, those serving in grades corresponding to those of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant of the Army shall receive the pay of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively, unless entitled to the pay of a higher period under the provisions of section 14 of this Act. Such officers whenever entitled to Federal pay, except armory drill and administrative function pay, shall receive as longevity pay, in addition to base pay, an increase thereof at the per centum and time rates up to thirty years provided in section 1 of this Act. In computing the increase of pay for each period of three years' service, such officers shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they have held commissions as officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, or in the Organized Militia prior to 1 July 1916, or in the National Guard, National Guard of the United States, or in the Officers Reserve Corps, or in the Naval Militia, or in the National Naval Volunteers, or in the Naval Reserve force, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, and the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, when confirmed in grade and qualified for all general service.

Members of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act who shall become entitled to Federal pay for a continuous period of less than one month at the rates fixed for the regular services shall receive such pay for each day of such period, and the thirty-first day of a calendar month shall not be excluded from the computation.

Payments authorized under the provisions

of the preceding paragraph may include the entire amount lawfully accruing to such persons as pay, allowances, and mileage on account of such service, and, including pay and mileage for their return home, may be paid to them during said period and prior to their departure from the camp or other place at which such service is performed.

Sec. 4. The term "dependent" as used in the succeeding sections of this Act shall include at all times and in all places a lawful wife and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age. It shall also include the father or mother of the person concerned provided he or she is in fact dependent on such person for his or her chief support: Provided, That the term "children" shall be held to include stepchildren and adopted children when such stepchildren or adopted children are in fact dependent upon the person claiming dependency allowance.

Sec. 5. Each commissioned officer on the active list, or on active duty, below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, shall be entitled at all times, in addition to his pay, to a money allowance for subsistence. The value of one subsistence allowance is hereby fixed at 70 cents per day. To each officer of any of the said services receiving the base pay of the first, second, third, or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to two subsistence allowances, and to each officer receiving the base pay of the fourth or fifth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to three subsistence allowances: Provided, That an officer with no dependents shall receive one subsistence allowance in lieu of the above allowances.

Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each commissioned officer below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, while either on active duty or entitled to active-duty pay shall be entitled at all times to a money allowance for rental of quarters.

To an officer having a dependent, receiving base pay of the first period the amount of said allowance shall be \$60 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of this allowance shall be \$75 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the third period the amount of this allowance shall be \$90 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fourth period the amount of this allowance shall be \$105 per month, and to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be \$120 per month.

(Please turn to Page 1038)

Increase Military Academy

For the second time in less than a year the House rejected an Army proposal that the U. S. Military Academy be kept at full strength by permitting the academy academic board to fill all vacancies existing on date of commencement of a class by appointment of qualified alternates.

The bill defeated last year after passage by the Senate contained this provision only, but the bill voted on this week provided also for an additional appointment to the academy for each member of Congress. The House accepted this portion of the bill, but voted down the part which dealt with appointment of alternates, 71 to 38.

Opposition to the section was led by Representative Tarver, of Ga., who summed up the argument of the majority in the following words:

"Here is the furnishing of an incentive to the board to reject your appointees and disqualify your appointments in order that the Secretary of War may, through this method, make provision for the appointment of sons of Army officers. I have the utmost respect for the personnel of the officers of our Army, but they are human. I have heard members of this House tell me about having named cadets to West Point, and allowed some Army officer to persuade them to name his son as an alternate, and in cases where they thought the principal was far better qualified, the principal was rejected, and the Army officer's son was qualified."

The plan of the sponsors of the bill is to keep the academy at full strength in order to utilize the academy plant at capacity. Each year there is an average of 100 vacancies at the beginning of the school term, due to failure of principals and alternates. Since it is too late for the member having a vacancy to name and qualify new alternates, the school begins under strength. The Army sought to fill these last-minute vacancies by appointing qualified candidates from among the alternates of other Congressmen whose principals had qualified and from among the Presidentials who had not received appointments. The appointments would not be charged against the Congressman with the vacancy since he would be enabled to fill it the following year.

Opponents felt, however, that these vacancies would go to Presidential candidates—a large proportion of whom are sons of Army officers—in preference to alternates of other Congressmen. Accordingly, both the House and Senate Military Committees amended the administration bills to provide that two-thirds of the vacancies, at least, should be filled from among the Congressional candidates. The House committee further amended its bill to increase from two to three the number of alternates each member could name for each vacancy to give additional assurance that his vacancy would be filled in the normal way.

Even this did not allay fears of opponents, who as Mr. Tarver stated, felt that even one-third of vacancies could be made a considerable number if principals and alternates for specified vacancies should be rejected in large numbers. A peculiar parliamentary situation now

exists for the legislation. A bill embodying the Army's draft, except for the single amendment guaranteeing two-thirds of vacancies to congressional alternates, passed the Senate some days ago, but was not messaged to the House until the House had passed its more drastic bill. As a result the House bill goes to the Senate whose Military Committee late this week voted to stand by its original bill.

Reason for the Army's provision was largely removed by an amendment to the House bill, also engineered by Mr. Tarver, which provides for naming of additional candidates if original appointees fail exams.

As passed by the House, the bill provides:

1. After 1 July, one additional cadet will be allowed for each Member of Congress, Delegate, etc., the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone, increasing authorized strength by 536, from 1,960 to 2,496.

2. "That when the principal and the alternates designated by an appointing authority are rejected and refused admission to the academy, the appointing authority may within 10 days after receiving notice of such rejection submit additional appointments to fill the vacancy. . . . This procedure may be repeated until the vacancy is filled or until in the opinion of the academic board it would not be possible for additional nominees to be examined prior to the date when in their judgment entrance should be completed." (This was Mr. Tarver's first amendment, adopted 61-32.)

3. Authorizes three alternates for each principal.

Evacuee Club

An "Evacuee Club" was recently formed in Miami, Florida, by Mrs. Richmond T. Gibson, wife of Colonel Gibson, who has a regiment out of the United States. The club consists so far of 35 officers' wives whose husbands are out of the United States. They meet twice a month for dinner and all are doing Army Relief and Red Cross work.

The Gibsons built an attractive home in Coral Gables, Fla., upon their return from the Philippine Islands three years ago and have many friends there.

"Avenues Not Closed"

(The following editorial is reprinted from the *News and Observer*, Raleigh, N. C.)

We are often told that the youth of this generation lack as many openings for advancement as those of former generations. There is a measure of truth, too much, in the statement. It is true that the opportunity for building up an independent business and becoming one's own employer has lessened by the coming of Big Business, monopolies, branch stores and the like. But in lines of initiative, discovery, invention and executive positions the field is not closed to the superior man.

Perhaps the best object-lesson of this truth was recorded in yesterday's *News and Observer* in The Merry-Go-Round column. It told the story of a North Carolinian, who, by his own qualities, rose step by step until Thomas A. Morgan, a native of Vance County, has become president of Sperry Corporation, one of the most important concerns in the country producing gyroscopes, essential for safe navigation, and is also chairman of the Pan-American Airways. How did this young telegrapher ascend to the high station he now holds? Let us reprint The Merry-Go-Round story:

"About 40 years ago, a night telegrapher from Littleton, N. C., named Tom Morgan, invested his chief capital—\$1.25—in a ticket to Newport News, Va., packed his things in a poke, and joined the U. S. Navy. At the same time his interest in aviation was aroused by reading of the first flight of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

"Last week, after four decades, the ex-telegrapher from North Carolina wrote a letter to the Secretary of War stating that his company wanted to refund \$100,000,000 to the government because it was making too large a profit on war contracts.

"During the interim young Tom Morgan had served four years on the battleship Delaware, where he met Elmer Sperry, inventor of the famous gyroscope. Then an ordinary seaman, Morgan helped to install the first gyroscope on the Delaware, and Sperry liked his work so much that after his four years' enlistment terminated, Morgan was offered a job as foreman in the Sperry plant."

This true story should be an incentive to ambitious young men to make the best of every opportunity that comes their way. In a developing world, which will show as many new things as in the past, there will be no closed doors.

Allotment-Allowance Bill

The House Military Affairs Committee this week heard Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, Selective Service Director, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and representatives of the Army and Navy declare that passage of an allotment and allowance bill was "an essential to the morale of the Services."

Testifying on H. R. 6948, a bill which prescribes in Title I definite allotments and allowances to be made by Service men for the care of named dependents and which in Title II would authorize the Federal Security Administrator to make unlimited allowances to meet "special" cases, Mr. McNutt this week said his agency is quite in agreement with Title I, and strongly urged the inclusion of Title II in the bill.

In spite of Mr. McNutt's strong appeal, it appeared unlikely that the Committee would approve Title II. The Army and Navy spokesmen were emphatic in their approval of Title I, and added that they had "no objection" to Title II. Clearly, the departments were not enthusiastic in their support of Title II.

Title I, to be administered by the War and Navy Departments for personnel of their respective commands, would authorize definite systems of allotments and allowances to be given to men of the four lowest grades who have certain dependents.

Comdr. Burton B. Biggs, USN, Navy representative at the hearings this week, urged upon the Committee the extension of the provisions of H. R. 6948 to men of the first three pay periods. Commander Biggs pointed out that "only an insignificant number" of Navy non-commissioned officers reside in government quarters. Most of them, he said, receive quarters allowance. He stated that allowances are provided for certain types of dependents in the legislation which are not recognized as dependents in the furnishing of present allowances. Commander Biggs said the men of the first three pay periods should have the right to choose one or the other—either the quarters allowance or the sum set forth in the bill, whichever was the greater.

If the Navy's amendment were adopted, certain provisions would have to be drafted by the War Department to make equal any benefits received by Army non-commissioned officers of the first three pay periods. Obviously, they should not be entitled to allowances with complete disregard for the quarters the Government provides them.

General Hershey, in a short statement to the Committee, said that passage of the bill would have "a positive effect on morale." He pointed out that the bill, if enacted into law, would enable the Selective Service to induct men and yet not cause great hardships among dependents.

Maj. W. S. Richards, War Department spokesman, told Committee members that it was the War Department's strong desire that the department be permitted to rule on whether or not allowances should be paid to certain dependents. If courts are permitted to receive suits by men for allowances, great numbers of departmental personnel will be tied up in prosecution of litigation and injustices will be worked upon disbursing officers.

Under consideration by a Senate Military subcommittee is a companion bill to H. R. 6948, upon which witnesses already have testified. Sentiment in the Senate, as in the House, is against inclusion of Title II with possible compensation through slight increases in the allowances provided by Title I.

Pledges Recapture of Philippines

Attributing the fall of Bataan and Corregidor to a "blundering, muddling, indecisive policy of selfish isolationism and pacifism on the part of this, which should have been the mightiest nation the world has ever seen," Rep. Faddis, of Pa., declared in Congress late last week that the defense of these positions has provided time "to secure Australia, a base from which we can and will launch an offensive which shall retake the lands" its defenders "fought so valiantly to defend."

School of Military Government

The Army School of Military Government, under the supervision of Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Provost Marshal General, and commanded by Brig. Gen. C. W. Wickersham, opened this week at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, with 60 students.

The school will train officers for future detail in the work of military government. The staff of the school includes Col. Frank H. Hastings, CAC, Assistant Commandant; Maj. George B. Wilson, AUS, secretary; Maj. Hardy C. Dillard, AUS, director of instructions; and the following faculty members: Col. Lewis K. Underhill, Inf.; Col. Cuthbert P. Stearns, Cav.; Lt. Col. Paul S. Andrews, AUS; Lt. Col. Joseph P. Harris, AUS; and Mr. Jessie I. Miller, associate director of instruction. Professors Arnold Wolfers, of Yale, and Henry Rowell, of Johns Hopkins, and Hugh Borton, of Columbia, will assist the permanent faculty.

Special lectures will be given by Professor Charles C. Hyde, and Phillip C. Jessup, of Columbia; President Isalah Bowman, of Johns Hopkins; two former Judge Advocate Generals of the Army, namely, Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, and Maj. Gen. E. A. Kreger; Professor Max Lerner, of Williams; Prof. W. Y. Elliott, of Harvard; and Professor M. J. Stykman, of Yale; and Dr. David A. Lockmiller, of Duke.

"Air Medal" Established

President Roosevelt this week by executive order established a new award to be called the Air Medal for members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who have distinguished themselves "by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight." Qualifications for the medal are retroactive to 8 Sept. 1939.

Only one medal will be awarded to any one person, but succeeding acts meriting awards will be recognized by award of "a suitable bar or other device." The Air Medal may be awarded by the Secretaries of War, State, Navy, Treasury, or "by such commanding officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard as the said secretaries may designate."

Advance Coast Guard Officers

The Senate has passed legislation S. 2452, which would authorize promotion one grade on the retired list of Coast Guard and Coast and Geodetic Survey officers who may be especially commended by a department head for conduct in actual battle. Such officers would receive on retirement three-fourths of their active-duty pay at time of retirement.

Similar legislation already exists for the Navy and Marine Corps.

A companion bill to S. 2452 has been reported by the House Merchant Marine Committee and is pending in the House.

Assumes Medical Command

Col. Frank M. Weed, Surgeon of the First Army and Eastern Defense Command, assumed command of the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., yesterday, 15 May, relieving Brig. Gen. Wallace DeWitt, who will retire on 1 June. Whether or not General DeWitt will be returned to active duty was not officially determined late this week, although it is probable that he will be recalled to fill an important medical post.

Important to Subscribers

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Thanks,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

New officer candidate school regulations issued?

House to consider allotment-allowance bill this week; Senate delays action?

President signs legislation granting longevity pay for enlisted and warrant National Guard, Naval and Marine Reserve service?

Army Specialist Corps regulations published?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



New Classification Cards

Realizing the inadequacy of the officer's qualification card, AGO Form No. 177, a study has been made of the needs and scope which such a card should cover and a new card, W.D., AGO Form No. 66-1 is now tentatively ready to be put into print.

The new card, which follows the McBee selector system, has an increase in the numbers and combination of numbers on the card and gives more latitude in the classification process and a truer picture of the individual and his record.

The cards will carry a clear definition between war service and CCC service. Another innovation is a clear definition of dates of appointment and promotions and date of rank in grade. Space also has been allotted on the new form for attendance at both special and general service schools. Sports are clearly defined as are special hobbies—particularly in order of their military importance.

Two newly added sections, replacing section six on the old forms, gives the classification officer a truer picture of both the main and secondary civilian occupations of the individuals, thus allowing interviewing officers to assign a specification serial number to the main and secondary occupations which was not possible under the old form.

New classification cards are much smaller than the old form, but will give a much clearer picture of the officer's qualifications and will, by the selector system, reduce the time necessary to go through the qualification file inasmuch as under the old system this had to be done manually.

Represent War Department

Brig. Gen. Philip Brown, Deputy Inspector General, and his aide, Capt. A. C. Baty, Corps of Military Police, represented the War Department at ceremonies on 9 May in Arlington National Cemetery when President Manuel Prado, of the Republic of Peru, placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. As the Presidential party drove into the Cemetery, a 21-gun salute was fired by a battery of field artillery. The salute was repeated as President Prado left the Cemetery.

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Three Receive Soldier's Medal

The War Department has announced award of the Soldier's Medal to Sgt. Albert F. Melville, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Sgt. Annibal D. Romeo, Camp Blanding, Fla.; and Pvt. 1c Franklin H. Neumann, Charlotte, N. C., for outstanding acts of heroism.

Sergeant Melville drove a burning truck away from other Army trucks that were in danger of being destroyed by the fire; while Sergeant Romeo, with "utter disregard for his own safety," extinguished a fire in a tent where ammunitions and high explosives were stored. Private Neumann was cited for extricating a workman from a pit into which high test aviation gasoline had escaped. The civilian whom Private Neumann saved was near asphyxiation.

Authorizes Waiver of Pensions

Legislation, S. 2520, has been introduced in the Senate which would put into law the right of Army personnel to waive pensions and other recompenses due to physical disabilities waived to permit them to serve.

The bill provides that:

"No officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the Army of the United States who, upon entering active military service has executed a written waiver of any future claim against the United States for any pension, compensation, retirement pay, or hospital benefits beyond the period of his active military service, for disability or death which is proximately caused by any physical defect or of any aggravation thereof, found to exist at the time of his physical examination for active military service, and then noted on his record, shall, after being called or ordered into the active military service, be entitled to receive any pension, compensation, retirement pay, or hospital benefits beyond the period of his active military service, nor shall the dependents of any such officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man be entitled to any death gratuity benefit because of the disability or death of any such officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man when such disability or death is proximately caused by any such physical defect, or of any aggravation thereof."

Pass Omnibus Army Bill

The Senate has passed and returned to the House for concurrence in many amendments made necessary by the war, legislation, H.R. 4476, which removes a number of legislative restrictions on the Military Establishment.

The bill was passed by the House on 21 July 1941, and since that date the country has entered the war. Accordingly, the Senate has amended suspensions of laws for specified fiscal years in favor of blanket suspensions of the laws for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter.

Among other matters, the bill provides: For employment of interns who have completed four years at medical schools.

For suspending all limitations on the strengths of any components of the Army, or on the number of planes, etc.

For travel pay for members of Reserve components on the same basis as Regulars; providing travel pay for personnel and their dependents from home to first duty station.

For operation of a railroad in Louisiana by the Corps of Engineers.

Reserve Officer Service

All Army Reserve Officers not now on active duty who are found to be physically unfit for active duty, including limited service, and who have less than 15 years' service as Reserve Officers, will be discharged from the Officers' Reserve Corps, the War Department announced this week.

All such officers with more than 15 years' service will be transferred to the Inactive Reserve, or, at their option, may resign from the Reserve Corps.

The Department recently announced also that Reserve Officers having correctible physical defects which make them ineligible for active duty would be discharged unless these defects were remedied within a reasonable time.

Army Maneuvers

This year's field maneuvers will be limited to troops within Army Corps, the War Department announced this week, in explaining that the maneuvers are to be divided up so that small units will receive intensive instruction instead of mass movements.

In this manner, it is planned to save the time required for assembling field armies in the maneuver area and devote it to vital combat training. Another departure from the 1941 program is that newly-formed divisions will not participate in the maneuvers, but will continue with their basic prescribed training schedules.

Beginning the last week in May and extending to the first week in November, the general plan provides that maneuver periods requiring the cooperating of the Army Air Forces and Armored Force will not conflict. Four areas will be used: Desert Training Center, in the Southwest; Louisiana Area; Carolinas Area; and the Camp Forrest, Tenn., Area.

The prime objective is to train troops so thoroughly that all units of all arms and types will be capable of operating with maximum effectiveness in task forces of flexible organization.

Four New Infantry Divisions

Four new Infantry Divisions, 94th, 98th, 102nd, and 104th, will be organized in September. These are among 32 divisions scheduled for organization during 1942.

Commanders of the four divisions have not been named. The 94th will be organized at Ft. Custer, Mich.; the 98th, Camp Breckenridge, Morganfield, Ky.; 102nd, Camp Maxey, Paris, Tex.; and the 104th at Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oreg.

The four divisions are Organized Reserve units which have existed only on paper. Cadres for the new units will be organized about the middle of June and assigned to the parent division for training about the first of August.

Praises Philippine Defenders

Describing the defense of Bataan and Corregidor as "a spectacle for lovers of bravery and devotion the world over to look upon and applaud," the State of Arizona has adopted a resolution which lauds General MacArthur, General Wainwright, and the American and Filipino troops under their command.

The resolution states that these troops "surrounded by sea and by land, short of food, weakened by loss of sleep and lack of nourishment, decimated by disease, confined to a narrow strip of jungle peninsula and a tiny rock island, endured the horrors of relentless siege—bombed from the air, bombarded by artillery, attacked in almost continuous waves by a foe seven times their number . . . furnished examples of courage, genius, and inspiration not eclipsed nor excelled in all history."

Gas Mask Class

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The eighth petty officers gas mask repair course here 11 May to 28 May 1942 is being attended by the following students:

Willie J. Allen, CSF, USN.
Wilbert L. Aud, SFIC, USN.
William T. Bridges, SF3c, USNR.
Frank P. Flanagan, CTM, USN (Ret.).
Lester H. Knauff, S1c, USNR.
Robert J. Kocks, CM3c, USNR.
Naman L. Krouse, TM1c, USN (Ret.).
Hilburn A. Parsons, AS, USNR.
Rodger W. Russell, F1c, USNR.
Edmund S. Sofka, CM3c, USNR.
Peter Stea, MM1c, USNR.
George A. Storrs, AM3c, USNR.

Insurance for Army Flyers

The Senate has approved legislation, S. 2275, which would grant National Service Life Insurance in the amount of \$10,000 to Army flying cadets and aviation students who died as the result of aviation accidents in the line of duty, between 8 Oct. 1940 and 3 June 1941.

Commands Capital Brigade

Brig. Gen. John T. Lewis, called by the War Department an outstanding anti-aircraft expert, has been appointed to succeed Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox as commander of the Washington Provisional Brigade, which will be reorganized into a small but strong defense unit, the War Department announced late last week.

Coinciding with General Lewis' appointment was a War Department announcement which revealed that the Washington Provisional Brigade has been discontinued and that it has been replaced by the establishment of the Military District of Washington. General Lewis is commanding general of the new District, under Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general, Eastern Defense Command.

Highest Pay for Guardsmen

Following an unsuccessful attempt by Senator Pepper, of Fla., to amend the service pay bill to provide retired pay of a major general for a person who has served not less than 25 years in the National Guard and four years as chief of the National Guard Bureau, a bill to accomplish this purpose was introduced in the House this week by Representative Peterson, of Fla.

The retired pay to be given to such National Guard Bureau chief for four years of federal service is \$6,000, the same pay given to our Army chief of staff when he retires.

Army Takes Over Air Lines

President Roosevelt this week ordered the Army to take over operation and control of the nation's air lines. The sweeping move will transfer about half of the transport planes now in use to the carrying of troops and military cargoes, while the remainder will continue in service under strict Army control and "always available for emergency missions."

A substantial portion of available flight equipment will be transferred outright to the Army Air Forces for operation by Army personnel in various services and commands. In addition, all routes and services not regarded as essential to the war program will be terminated. The order also states that all persons, both civilian and military, who can travel by train, do so, except in real emergencies.

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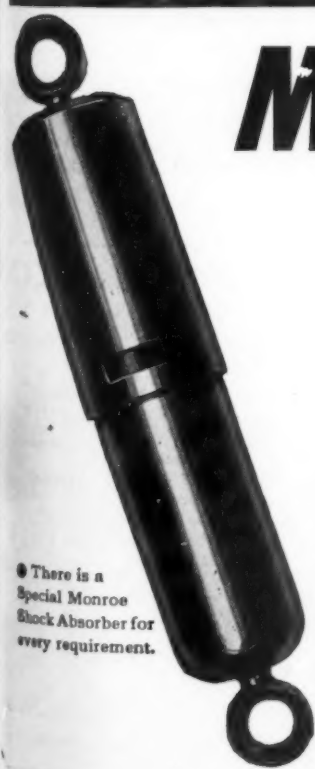
It's the gunners "hits that count", therefore maintaining equilibrium increases the percentage of effective shots.

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS



Army-Navy Meet at Annapolis

The Army-Navy track meet and baseball game will be held at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday afternoon 27 May, 1942. The times of starting these two events will be:

Track meet, 3:30 p. m. EWT, at Thompson Stadium.

Baseball game, 2:30 p. m. EWT, at Lawrence Field.

There will be no special tickets for admission issued for either of these events, and the regulations regarding visitors entering the Naval Academy on this day will be in full effect. These regulations limit admission to the following:

- Officers, civilian instructors, and midshipmen.
- Enlisted personnel on duty at the Naval Academy.
- Civilian employees of the Naval Academy.
- Families of officers and civilian instructors.
- Families of enlisted personnel attached to Station and of retired enlisted personnel living in Annapolis.
- Civilians having business with activities in the Yard who have been identified and specifically authorized to enter.
- Guests in company with officers, civilian instructors, and midshipmen.

All persons authorized to enter the grounds as listed above, except those in company with officers, civilian instructors, and midshipmen, are required to hold identification passes of standard form and validated by designated officers.

The Army-Navy lacrosse game, tennis and golf matches will be held at West Point, New York, on the same day.

Nominated for Marine Corps

The President sent to the Senate this week the nominations of James A. Donovan, jr., Earl W. Gardner, Richard Dickson, Louis E. Hudgins, jr., and James L. Fawley, jr., to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, the first four from 16 Feb., and the last named from 31 March.



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Awarded Navy Cross

President Roosevelt has awarded the Navy Cross to Dorie Miller, Mess Attendant, First Class, USN, "for his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own personal safety during the attack" at Pearl Harbor, 7 Dec., 1941.

Mess Attendant Miller was commended by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on 1 April, and was advanced in rating. His commendation from the Secretary said: "While at the side of his Captain on the bridge, Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his Captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

The award of the Navy Cross to Miller came shortly after Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had told the House Naval Affairs Committee in a letter of comment on H.R. 6800, authorizing the President to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to Miller, that he had already addressed a letter of commendation to the Negro seaman. Secretary Knox said, "In view of the recommendations of the Pacific Fleet Board of Awards and of the Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet, the recognition already awarded is deemed sufficient and appropriate."

Then followed award of the Navy Cross.

Defines Duty for Bonus

The service of officers and men with Navy fleet aircraft assigned to forces afloat but operating from continental U. S. bases and the services of enlisted men on duty in airships in which the officers are considered to be on sea duty does not entitle such personnel to the additional pay provided by the Clark amendment to the Missing Persons' Act.

The Comptroller General rendered this decision on 2 May in response to a request from the Navy Department. The Navy has obtained amendment by the House of the service pay act to enable the Secretary of the Navy to determine what is sea duty as contemplated by the Missing Persons' Act.

Distances Delay Mail

Naval authorities in Hawaii report that many letters are being received from families and relatives of Fleet personnel indicating worry as to the safety of their friends and relatives in the Fleet.

Due to great distances involved by operations of the ships, the public should be informed that it is only natural to expect many delays in correspondence. Such delays do not, therefore, mean anything serious. The Navy Department always notifies the next of kin in the event of any serious casualties. In the absence of any such reports, it is safe to assume that "No news is good news."

Navy Recruiting Office Moved

Comdr. Bryan B. Ralston, USN-Ret., Recruiting Inspector for the Northeastern Division, announced this week that the offices of the Inspector had been moved from 90 Church Street, New York City, to 67 Broad Street. The Navy Recruiting Station is also located at the new address, under command of Lt. William G. Morrison, USNR.

The Recruiting Office for Merchant Marine Reserve, Class M-1 and M-2, under the direction of Lt. Comdr. L. J. Carro, USNR, is in the same building, as is the office of Lt. William Stenwell, (CEC) V. S. USNR, who is in charge of the V-6, USNR, construction battalion recruiting.

USS Parker Launched

The USS Parker, destroyer No. 604, was launched on Tuesday, 12 May, at the Bethlehem Steel Company, Mariners Harbor, S. I. Mrs. Edward Lloyd Winder, of Easton, Md., was sponsor of the vessel which was named in honor of her father the late Rear Adm. Foxhall A. Parker, USN.

Marine Corps Nominations

The Senate this week received the nominations of Maj. Gen. (temp.) Philip H. Torrey, USMC, to be a major general to rank from 29 April, and Brig. Gen. (temp.) Harry Schmidt, USMC, to be a brigadier general from the same date, while at the same time it received the nomination of the following officers now holding the temporary appointments to permanent grades indicated. All are effective 29 April.

To Colonel

Donald Curtis	Oliver P. Smith
William M. Marshall	Henry D. Linscott
Clyde H. Metcalf	Evane O. Ames
Walter T. H. Galliford	Maurice C. Gregory
Ery M. Spencer	Andrew E. Creevy
William N. Best	Merritt B. Curtis
William A. Worton	Charles N. Muldrow
J. W. Thomason, jr.	Joseph T. Smith

To Lieutenant Colonel

Max D. Smith	John Kaluf
David A. Stafford	Albert W. Paul
Richard H. Schubert	Melvin E. Fuller
John K. Martenstein	Frederick C. Blebush
Frank P. Snow	Ivan "W" Miller
Walter W. Wensinger	Joe N. Smith
L. H. M. Sanderson	Louis E. Marie, jr.
Jacob F. Plachta	James S. Monahan
Harold E. Rosecrans	John A. Bemis
Leo Sullivan	John C. McQueen
Hayne D. Boyden	Howard N. Kenyon
Franklin G. Cowie	James M. Smith
Christian F. Schlitz	Ernest E. Linscott
Walter A. Wachtler	Orin H. Wheeler
William E. Maxwell	William O. Brice
Clarence R. Wallace	Francis M. Wulbern
Ronald A. Boone	Edwin A. Pollock
William B. Onley	Randolph M. Pate
James H. Strother	Lucian C. Whitaker

To Major

Harold R. Lee	Otho C. Ledbetter
George O. Van Orden	Deane C. Roberts
Walker A. Reeves	Joseph H. Berry
Louis C. Plain	Zebulon C. Hopkins
Robert L. Peterson	Wilfred J. Huffman
Kenneth H. Weir	Orin K. Pressley
Arthur F. Binney	Robert H. Williams
Perry O. Parmelee	Randall M. Victory
Max W. Schaeffer	Carson A. Roberts
Thomas G. Ennis	John B. Hill
Ernest E. Pollock	Chester R. Allen
Wilson T. Dodge	William F. Parks
Boeker C. Batterton	John S. Holmberg
Edward T. Peters	Clarence J. O'Donnell
Ralph D. McAfee	Paul D. Sherman
William M. O'Brien	John F. Stamm
Clinton E. Fox	James P. Berkeley
Frank C. Croft	William P. Battell
Saville T. Clark	Cornelius P. Van Ness
Hewin O. Hammond	Archibald "D" Abel
Joseph J. Taverner	George H. Cloud
Joe A. Smoak	C. E. Shepard, jr.
William I. Phipps	Thomas B. Hughes
William F. Coleman	Paul Moret
Homer C. Murray	Wallace M. Greene, jr.
Edward C. Dyer	William B. Steiner
Melvin G. Brown	Frank M. Reinecke
Manly L. Curry	John M. Davis
Raymond F. Crist, jr.	W. H. Fromhold
Richard P. Ross, jr.	

To Captain

Harry A. Waldorf	Lee C. Merrell, jr.
Jack L. Stonebanks	Howard G. Kirgis
John B. Heles	Arthur R. Stacy
Hollis U. Mustain	Lewis W. Walt
Joseph O. Butcher	Robert W. Clark
John J. Wermuth, jr.	E. W. DuRant, jr.
Carl A. Youngdale	John F. Dobbin
Robert J. Johnson	Robert H. Richard
Robert M. Dean, jr.	Gordon H. Knott
Douglas E. Reeve	Lindley M. Ryan
Philip C. Metzger	John P. Stafford
James E. Mills	Frank Shine
Charles S. Nichols, jr.	A. H. Weinberger
William J. Piper, jr.	Stephen V. Sabol
William R. Campbell	Roy Robinson
Robert Chambers, jr.	John E. Morris
John H. Gill	Erma A. Wright
Gavin C. Humphrey	H. C. Woodhouse, jr.
Stewart B. O'Neill, jr.	John E. Willey
George D. Rich	Peiham B. Withers
Levi W. Smith, jr.	

Receive Reserve Commissions

Nine graduates of the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture, Bronx, New York, N. Y., were commissioned as ensigns, CC-V(S) USNR, in ceremonies held last week. Those receiving commissions in the Naval Reserve were:

Robert H. Slaughter, jr.
Joe J. Gibeault
Milan L. Pittman, jr.
Andrew Shreeves
Evan A. MacCormack
Donald W. Hough
James A. Muchahey, jr.
Richard W. Black

More Blimps for Navy

(Continued from First Page)

military value to the enemy. They praised work of the blimps in offshore patrol most highly, but complained that there were not enough of such ships. One member commented caustically, "If it hadn't been for this committee and Captain Rosendahl this program would have died out after the Akron and Macon disasters."

The witness was asked if he thought the specified limitation on number of blimps should be raised above 72, but though he indicated that more than 72 ships would be required, the authority to expand contained in the bill was deemed sufficient.

Also reported by the committee was a bill, S. 2382, which permits the designation of enlisted men as naval aviation pilot (airship). It is planned to utilize one enlisted pilot as a co-pilot with the three commissioned pilots customarily assigned to each airship and enable the latter to be spread more thinly. The Navy pointed out that permission to designate enlisted men as airship pilots would enable later promotion to commissioned rank.

The bill also permits including the time a candidate flies as first pilot of a dual-control plane in the total of the hours he must fly to qualify as a naval aviator or naval aviation pilot.

"Out of Bounds"

Many of the eating and drinking spots beyond the limits of camp or station are "out of bounds" because of sanitation hazards. Communicable disease, spread by the glass or cup, is an epidemic threat recognized by every Medical Officer.

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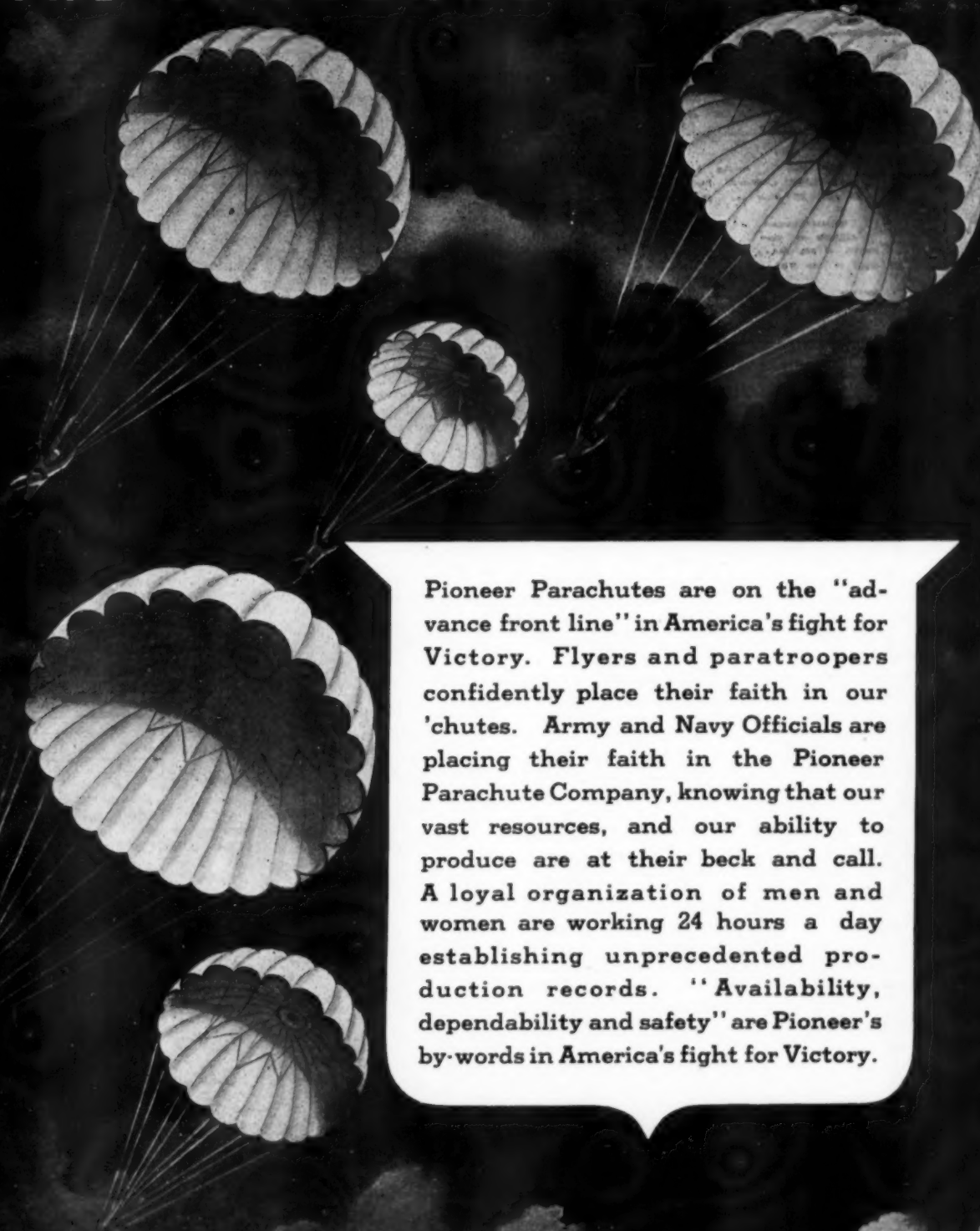
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1942

"Corregidor and Bataan stand for reverses that are but preludes to victory."
—SECRETARY CORDELL HULL.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Legislative assurance, now, that our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained at such strengths as may be determined by the War Department General Staff and the General Board of the Navy to be necessary to guard the nation and its interests against any enemy or combination of enemies.
2. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel, active and retired; all temporarily promoted officers to receive pay of grade in which serving.
3. A long range study by the General Board of the Navy to the end that an equitable and just system of promotion for the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps be enacted into law.
4. Revision of pension laws to assure service widows a living income.
5. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

THE Service pay bill, now in conference between the House and Senate, appears to be excellent as far as it goes; its weaknesses, in the main, are those of omission. If it could be thought that the House, in providing that the measure would be only a temporary war law, recognized these weaknesses and meant to have a thorough overhauling after the emergency, there might be some small measure of excuse. However, there is little doubt that the only revision a post-war Congress would make would be a downward one. The principle defect of the bill, and unfortunately, a point not at issue in the conference, is the failure to carry the increases through all the grades and ratings as recommended by the original Interdepartmental study and as introduced by Senator Johnson of Colorado. The bill gives favorable attention to the base pay of enlisted personnel, warrant officers, and nurses, but, except for second lieutenants and ensigns, totally neglected to give any increases in the base pay of commissioned officers. This served to break that smooth scale of graduation from the lowest enlisted rank to the highest commissioned grade, which the Interdepartmental Pay Committee had recommended as a sound basis for permanent pay legislation. It is true, that the measure now before the conferees gives the commissioned personnel a small measure of relief from the constantly increasing cost of living. Increases in rental allowances range from five to thirty dollars a month, depending upon the officer's grade and dependency, while subsistence allowances are boosted by one-sixth. Of course, these increases are inadequate to meet the rising costs, while the steeply mounting rates of taxation will force these officers, as well as many thousands of enlisted men to refund to the national treasury much larger portions of the compensation voted to them by the Congress. Of the points at issue, about which the conferees can do something, it is important that they restore the increases for retired officers, that they approve the removal of the limitation on total pay and allowances, that they agree to the Senate provision that the measure be permanent law, and that they strike out the House amendment suspending reenlistment allowance for the duration of the war.

REVELATION that Japan has built or under construction five additional battleships of more than 40,000 tons each must come as quite a surprise to those who have been led to believe that the heavy surface war vessel has been outmoded as a factor in sea power. The new edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, which reports this development, also brings out that the Japanese are building a new class of 12,000 to 15,000 ton heavy-armored cruisers. These facts, taken together with the known efforts of the Germans to build additional warships for their Fleet and to take over the vessels of the Vichy government, show the respect which our enemies have for the venerable heavily armed and armored lions of the sea. True, strategy and tactics as their use have changed. Just as the advent of the torpedo and then the submarine changed sea tactics, brought about alterations in battleship construction, and forced fleets to employ the new weapons for their own defense, so has the airplane brought changes, even more drastic, in the construction and use of vessels of war. Since British aircraft sank the German cruiser *Königsberg* at Bergen there has been no doubt as to the capability of aerial bombs to down a naval vessel in action. Japanese action against our own vessels at Pearl Harbor and against the Prince of Wales and the *Republique* have shown to our own dismay, that the heaviest of surface craft can be sunk from the air. Nevertheless, none of these actions can be taken as the death knell of the battleship. The prize to be sought by war at sea is control of the surface of the waters—the ability to use the highways of the oceans for ourself and to deny them to the enemy. The solution to that problem lies in determining the proper balance and correlation between all the complex factors of sea power, and these factors include such varied elements as underwater, surface, and aerial fighting components, supply trains, shore bases for ship and aircraft, and the ever important merchant marine. No one of these can be neglected. But the great lesson of the war is the upsurge of aviation and that is something our Navy as well as our Army is taking to heart.

Service Humor

Just Asking

Sarge (in P.X.): "I want a pair of silk stockings for my girl."
Clerk: "Sheer?"
Sarge: "Heck, no. She's home in Chicago."

—Alaska Service Record

A Bird in the Hand

Recruiting Officer: "I suppose you want a commission?"

New Soldier: "I'm such a poor shot that I'd rather work on a salary."

—Scott Field Broadcaster

Wrong Side

The reason for Hitler's sour look is because he wakes up on the wrong side of the channel every morning.

—Camp Wallace Trainer

Time's Progress Halted

The seven ages of woman—the infant, the little girl, the miss, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman.

—Yale Record

Proud Possession

Hi: "My father has George Washington's watch."

Joe: "That's nothing. My father has Adam's apple."

—Topper

How True! How True!

Many a romance is battered and bruised

When dancing slippers meet G. I. shoes.

—Brooklyn Bay Breezes

New Income Tax Form

- a. How much did you make last year?
- b. How much do you have left?
- c. Send b.

—Pointer

College Counts

"So you've been to college, eh?"

"Yeah."

"How high can you count?"

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king."

—Contributed

Graphic

Young Harry: "Father, what is the difference between the ordinary rifle and a Garand?"

Dad: "There's a big difference. It is just as if I spoke and then your mother spoke."

—Contributed.

Definition

A wrinkle is a dimple that got up to stretch and forgot to sit down.

—Exchange.

Those Typos

"Hey," hey'd the diner. "There's a needle in my soup."

"Sorry, sir," the waiter answered. "It's a typographical error. It should be a noodle."

—Alaska Service Record.

Tennyson Moderne

It's better to be broke than never to have loved at all.

—Sent In.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

D.N.S.—As a result of the last examinations for appointments in the Regular Army there is an eligible list of 115 which will be commissioned before any officers are appointed under the new examinations.

M.K.—The Signal Corps is both an Arm and a Service in that it has both combat duties and service and supply duties. There are no recent regulations which have changed status of the Signal Corps in light of the War Department reorganization.

J.L.Mroz—Both the 1922 Pay Act and the pending pay act prohibit an officer from including enlisted service in the computation of his longevity pay as an officer.

C.W.—Eligible lists for promotion of enlisted men in the Air Corps were placed in the field five months ago. Questions as to status should be referred to your commanding officer.

W.C.B.—Officials in Price Administration Office are drafting plans to insure that war workers, including Army officers who live away from post, shall have adequate transportation. It is believed some car owners will be given tire permits provided they take four other passengers to work with them. Definite policies should be announced in about a month.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, said recently with regard to plans for the mechanization program of the Cavalry: "Nobody believes in mechanization, Mr. Chairman, more than I do. As the general development of the world tends toward more improved roads, making it possible to use motor vehicles, mechanization and motorization will come into effect more and more."

20 Years Ago

The following officers left Bolling Field by airplane to attend the Curtis meet at Mineola, L. I.: Maj. Martin F. Scanlon, Capt. William C. Ocker, Lts. H. K. Ramey, H. W. Beaton, P. C. Wilkins, and W. K. Burgess.

30 Years Ago

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reports that the total cost to the Government of twenty-eight Army posts it is proposed to abandon has been \$19,961,882. If they were sold, the War Department believes it would get all the way from a minimum figure of \$11,785,346 to \$24,832,000 for them. The land alone cost the Government only \$339,707.

50 Years Ago

The centre of population for the United States has advanced westward 505 miles since 1890; that is from a point about 20 miles east of Baltimore, to a point about 20 miles east of Columbus, O.

75 Years Ago

A decree has been issued by the Italian government ordering the formation of a fleet to be called the permanent squadron of the Mediterranean.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

To Graduate Motor Course

The following is a list of officers who will be graduated 18 May from Officers' Course "A" at the Normale Quartermaster Motor Base Transport School, San Antonio, Tex. The course of instruction in motor maintenance operation began on 10 March.

1st Lt. O. C. Atchley	2nd Lt. L. L. Jackson
2nd Lt. F. L. Beames	2nd Lt. J. R. Jamison
1st Lt. B. L. Bell	Maj. T. B. Kellum
2nd Lt. J. M. Biddle	1st Lt. R. E. Leary
2nd Lt. A. C. Biels	1st Lt. R. P. Legler
2nd Lt. D. L. Bierman	1st Lt. W. B. Lemke
2nd Lt. H. F. Blackwell	2nd Lt. Chancellor Livingston
2nd Lt. L. C. Boatman	2nd Lt. S. L. Loeb
2nd Lt. G. Boden	2nd Lt. C. I. Loven
2nd Lt. J. C. Braden	2nd Lt. J. W. McCartan
2nd Lt. H. W. Calvert	2nd Lt. F. B. McDowell
2nd Lt. Linden Card	2nd Lt. C. E. Mabry
2nd Lt. E. J. Carlson	1st Lt. J. L. Mastran
2nd Lt. T. E. Cauthorn	2nd Lt. C. W. Miller
Maj. Howard Coleman	2nd Lt. T. B. Miller
2nd Lt. R. N. Craig	2nd Lt. F. N. Milstead
2nd Lt. G. F. Dalton	2nd Lt. J. K. Norton
2nd Lt. H. R. Davis	1st Lt. Edwin Nelson
Capt. R. M. Davis	2nd Lt. Thomas O'Connell
2nd Lt. E. A. Dawson	2nd Lt. J. W. Parshall
2nd Lt. J. H. Dismant	2nd Lt. R. C. Paulette
2nd Lt. F. V. Elliott	2nd Lt. J. P. Peevey
2nd Lt. R. E. Fisher	Capt. M. C. Perry
2nd Lt. R. E. Foerster	Capt. Beauford Pittman
2nd Lt. Milton Frankel	Maj. H. R. Rankin
2nd Lt. D. E. Frisell	1st Lt. W. H. Renz
2nd Lt. R. H. Garner	2nd Lt. E. E. Rigby
Capt. S. W. Glaser	2nd Lt. C. W. Ritchie, jr.
2nd Lt. J. B. Grant	1st Lt. I. J. Roggen
2nd Lt. L. B. Griffith	1st Lt. C. F. Rowand
2nd Lt. H. M. Grunbaum	1st Lt. F. A. Schmaltz
2nd Lt. F. R. Hall	Capt. L. J. Semrod
2nd Lt. L. O. Heidtke	1st Lt. B. R. Slater
2nd Lt. G. N. Helmkamp	2nd Lt. F. A. Stille
2nd Lt. A. J. Hickey	1st Lt. J. L. Stimp
2nd Lt. J. R. Hodge	2nd Lt. G. F. Swepton
2nd Lt. R. E. Hodette, jr.	1st Lt. G. W. Traw
2nd Lt. T. L. Hogan	1st Lt. J. B. Walder
2nd Lt. G. Holden	1st Lt. F. L. Watrous, jr.
2nd Lt. E. S. Iwasko	1st Lt. W. C. Young

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Attending the fourth basic course here 11 May to 4 July 1942 are the following students:

Lieutenant Colonel John L. Ferguson	Majors Duane Y. Sarles
Captains Charles A. Black George E. Dryden J. T. Foster, USMC	First Lieutenants Frank B. Lovell George W. Miles, jr. T. P. Moundres, Cav. John F. Nickels Clifford M. Reynolds Charles Robbins Charles L. Shelton Joseph D. Smith Robert L. Tenney Joseph P. Todd Solomon Wiener Cornelius J. Wilson John W. Winford, USMC
Second Lieutenants Donald B. Anderson Walter Bergad Robert L. Bloom Henry S. Brightman Alfred R. Carrick Pete R. DeLeo Albert A. D'Innocenzo Edward Edmunds, jr. Frank H. Freiberr Robert W. Fridy Howard J. Green Bernard A. Greens Clyde F. Hayward Joel O. Henry Louis A. Jacobacci	Third Lieutenants Charles A. Overley John F. Palmer, jr. Shirley R. Parsons Charles A. Prohaska Irving H. Rabinowitz Robert G. Rashid Daniel Ready Louis K. Rosett Daniel M. Schaeffer Howard L. James Edmund A. Jonas Warren H. Kaye William W. Kellogg John E. Kretzer Walter T. Leasy

John M. LeBolt
Henry Lemaire
Melvin L. Levine
James K. Littwitz
Charles E. MacKinnon
Willard Marcy
Edward L. Marschner
Clarence E. Mathe, jr.
Ivan Mayer

John D. M. Shaw
Richard N. Statham
Charles M. Sullivan
Salvatore J. Tedesco
Philip H. Towle
Charles E. Waters
Wilmer White
William R. Wilcox
Louis G. Willke

(All are officers of the Chemical Warfare Service unless otherwise noted.)

Marine Corps Promotions

The Secretary of the Navy on 8 May 1942 approved the report of the Board which recommended the below named officers of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve for temporary promotion to the grades indicated. The temporary promotion of these officers will be authorized by an ALNAV message.

To Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Cowley Carl W. Melg *Bernard W. Bierman *Francis R. Geraci Erwin Mehlinger Lewis A. Hohn John C. Donchoo, jr. Lyman G. Miller Howard R. Huff John E. Curry *Newton B. Barkley *Walter W. Barr *Joseph F. Hankins W. N. McKelvy, jr. Emery E. Larson Stuart W. King Ralph E. Forsyth Will H. Lee Ira L. Kimes Luther A. Brown Harold C. Roberts F. H. Lamson-Scribner William J. Scheyer William W. Davidson Lawrence T. Burke Thomas J. Walker, jr. William C. Lemly Charles W. Kall Arthur T. Mason R. H. Ridgely, jr. Caleb T. Bailey C. J. Chappell, jr. John D. Muncie William E. Burke Robert G. Hunt James E. Kerr William G. Manley Albert D. Cooley Theodore A. Holdahl William P. Kelly Pierson E. Conradt John W. Lakso William R. Hughes Thomas B. White Maxwell H. Mizell Robert J. Straub Lewis B. Puller James E. Jones Herbert P. Becker William C. Purple	To Major *Wallace T. Breakey *Willis E. Hicks *Jacob G. Goldberg Daniel W. Torrey, jr. Robert M. Haynes Avery R. Kier Thomas J. Noon Harold A. Johnson W. E. Sweetser, jr. Lewis H. Delano, jr. Marion A. Fawcett Robert O. Blison *Harry R. Van Liew *Stewart W. Ralston W. K. Lanman, jr. Martin A. Severson Herbert C. Freuler George A. Sarles John T. L. D. Gabbert *Justice M. Chambers *Otho L. Rogers *Robert J. Kennedy *Edward S. Laue *George M. Pierce *Edward R. Hagenah *John R. Moe *LeRoy Hauser *George I. Springer *Arthur B. Maas *Carl E. Voelter *J. E. Howarth, jr. *Eric W. Wood *Walter F. Kimball *John L. Winston *Saxon W. Holt, jr. *Richard W. Hayward *John O. Holmes *John E. Fondahl *Alexander D. Shaw
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Monitor Watchman George Esau Thomas M. Ryan Philip L. Thwing T. H. Saunders Bernard H. Kirk Albert F. Moe Wright C. Taylor *L. J. Denena, jr. *E. E. Humphrey Benjamin W. Norris Robert L. McKee F. L. Holcomb, jr. B. T. Wieseman Robert S. Brown Harlan C. Cooper Robert E. Foit Billy W. King George R. E. Shell James H. Brower Joseph P. McCaffery Frederick B. Winfree Samuel D. Puller Ernest R. West Robert R. Porter Ellsworth N. Murray Howard J. Turton Thomas J. Colley Walter Asmuth, jr. Alpha L. Bowser, jr. Marvin T. Starr William K. Enright *Carl G. F. Korn *Charles E. Adams Harvey C. Tachirgi *T. O. Brewster *Lyle H. Meyer *Lloyd E. Wagner *Robert H. Kerr	To Major *Wallace T. Breakey *Willis E. Hicks *Jacob G. Goldberg Daniel W. Torrey, jr. Robert M. Haynes Avery R. Kier Thomas J. Noon Harold A. Johnson W. E. Sweetser, jr. Lewis H. Delano, jr. Marion A. Fawcett Robert O. Blison *Harry R. Van Liew *Stewart W. Ralston W. K. Lanman, jr. Martin A. Severson Herbert C. Freuler George A. Sarles John T. L. D. Gabbert *Justice M. Chambers *Otho L. Rogers *Robert J. Kennedy *Edward S. Laue *George M. Pierce *Edward R. Hagenah *John R. Moe *LeRoy Hauser *George I. Springer *Arthur B. Maas *Carl E. Voelter *J. E. Howarth, jr. *Eric W. Wood *Walter F. Kimball *John L. Winston *Saxon W. Holt, jr. *Richard W. Hayward *John O. Holmes *John E. Fondahl *Alexander D. Shaw
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OFFICIAL ORDERS

NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

*Eugene K. Schultz *Paul A. Brown *William F. Whitaker *H. A. Melville *Melvin M. Smith *Hayden Freeman *William D. Harden *Aquilina J. Dyess *George J. Clark *William K. Pottinger Robert L. Denig, jr. James N. Carrol James C. Bigler James G. Smith Forest C. Thompson Clarence O. Cobb Hector de Zayas Eustace R. Smoak Sidney S. Wade Guy M. Morrow Paul E. Wallace James F. Clime Edward E. Authier David S. McDougal Nixon L. Ballard James N. Masters, sr. William A. Kengla Wilbur J. McNenny Robert O. Bowen James L. Beam Joslyn R. Bailey Edridge C. Best Donald W. Fuller William M. Hudson Charles A. Miller E. L. Hutchinson Frederic H. Ramsey Reynolds H. Hayden Clyde R. Nelson Joseph L. Dickey Elmore W. Seeds *Charles R. Luers *W. H. Grevenmeyer *Birney B. Trullitt *Wallace T. Scott *Harry J. Zimmer *Robert G. Ballance *William J. Burrows *John W. Preston, jr. *Clifford L. Nelson Clyde T. Mattison Alexander G. Bunker Jack R. Cram Henry C. Lane H. D. South, jr. Raymond B. Hurst John P. Condon John A. Butler Ralph K. Rottet Victor H. Krulak George C. Ruffin, jr. Harold O. Deakin Maurice T. Ireland Samuel R. Shaw R. S. Fairweather Joseph P. Fuchs Henry W. Buse, jr. Bennet G. Powers Robert E. Hommel Frank C. Tharin Harry W. G. Vadnais John W. Sapp, jr. Samuel F. Zeller Lawrence B. Clark Floyd B. Parks John E. Weber R. E. Cushman, jr. Arnold F. Johnston Robert A. Black Gordon E. Hendricks John J. Cosgrove, jr. Charles W. Shelburne Richard G. Weede Richard D. Hughes Charles O. Bierman F. A. Ramsey, jr. William N. McGill Kenneth D. Kerby Carl A. Laster Michael S. Currin Leonard K. Davis Elmer T. Dorsey Enri A. Sneeringer Merlyn D. Holmes Robert T. Stivers, jr. Charles T. Tingle *Frank C. DeSantis Lewis J. Fields Harvey S. Walseth Bruce T. Hemphill E. P. Pennebaker, jr. Bernard E. Dunkle Wallace M. Nelson L. F. Chapman, jr. *John DeGrandpre *Dewey A. Routh *W. H. Randolph, jr. *John T. Irwin	*Stafford F. Potter *Harold B. West *Alan T. Hunt *John W. Colton *Peter Altpeter *Roy H. Belrd *Griffith W. Sherrill *Glenn R. Clark *Charles O. Clark *Ramon M. Lopes *Carl L. Jolly *John K. Dugan *John K. Storr *Gallais E. Matheny *Arthur L. Andrews Dixon Goen Herman Nickerson, jr. Richard H. Crockett Wesley M. Platt George A. Roll *James Roosevelt Floyd R. Moore Chevy S. White *Robert C. Burns Marvin H. Floom Kenneth E. Thompson Kenneth F. McLeod Willard C. Flake James G. Frazer *William R. Via *Franklin Adreon, jr. *P. J. Haltigan, jr. *George A. Brace *James F. Whitney *Robert C. Walton *Winston E. Glantz *John W. Clark, jr. *Chester J. Salazar *Bedford Williams *G. B. Wilson, jr. *Earl E. Holmes *John V. V. Veeder Stanley W. Trachten Carey A. Randall Ronald B. Wilde W. S. McCormick W. J. Van Ryzin Albert F. Metzger Joe C. McHaney Gould P. Groves Donn C. Hart Eugene F. Syma Wilmer E. Barnes John W. Stage Kenyth A. Danke Kenneth D. Bailey Raymond L. Murray John S. Oldfield K. A. Jorgensen A. B. Swencoski Julian F. Walters Hoyt McMillan Harry A. Schmitz Herbert R. Amey, jr. Peter J. Negri Frank P. Hager, jr. Elmer E. Brackett, jr. W. R. Fairbourn Custis Burton, jr. Clayton O. Totman George H. Brockway Harold G. Walker Bruno A. Hockmuth Thomas F. Riley F. P. Henderson Donald J. Decker Michael Samps Charles W. Harrison Frederick E. Leek William R. Wendt Arthur A. Chidester John A. Anderson Gordon A. Bell Robert A. McGill James M. Clark Peter J. Speckman Roy L. Kline Odell M. Conoley Louis C. Reinberg W. W. Buchanan Jack Tabor John W. Easley Frank L. Kilmartin Eschol M. Mallory Robert D. Moser Joseph N. Renner Clyde R. Huddleson William R. Collins Norman Van Dam H. H. Williamson Leo R. Smith John C. Miller, jr. D. M. Guillotte Thomas S. Ivey Loren S. Fraser William E. Boles
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*Hugh Shippey
*Lloyd W. Nickerson
*Peter F. Tague, jr.
*Roy M. Trezise
William G. Robb
*Claude W. Stahl

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Marine Corps Promotions (Continued from Preceding Page)

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Following is a roster of the enlisted students enrolled:

Sergeants	
Marion J. Taylor	James M. Terrell
Tech. 4th Gr.	
Earl F. Daugherty	Abraham Kamaew
Arion D. Elbel	Frank G. Keiser
Vernon C. Field	Charles A. Petros
Bruce A. Hauman	
Corporals	
Harry Kegg	Stanley O. Ripper
William Larsen	
Tech. 5th Gr.	
Louis F. Allenbach	Forrest L. Keeler
Robert F. Drumm	
Privates 1st.	
Julian P. Bowen	Phillip E. Pollack
Robert M. Boyd	George J. Reichert
Elton G. Brutscher	John Rinkowitz, jr.
Carlton W. Ellis	Norman F. Titus
Paul W. Hecht	Donald P. Voelker
Jacob B. Hurvitt	Edward A. Ward
Herbert J. Johnson	Sidney Wartell
William D. Kay	Robert L. Wilcox
Raymond J. Kuchling	Andrew W. Zigris
Privates	
Walter G. Allen	Frederick G. Lehman
James B. Baker	Edison M. Loomis
Dewey A. Barker	Cyril O. McGowan
Raymond J. Blum	Roy N. Moran
Richard J. Bullock	Alex Moseman
William H. Chandler	William W. Norick
Harold H. Chlarson	Milton T. Oliver
Francis J. Collins	Clifford R. Rangan
Paul D. Godfrey	Howard I. Shapiro
Lyle D. Hanson	Thomas B. Smith
William Harrington	George W. Spaulding
W. H. Harrison, jr.	Glenn M. Vincent
William E. Horton	Albert J. Walter
William A. Hull	Billy J. Welch
Jacob Kalmonowitz	Martin C. Whelan
Walter W. Kohutek	

Decorates Navy, Marine Personnel

The Fourth Marines, together with Naval medical personnel attached to that famous Leatherneck regiment, have been showered with decorations and commendations for heroism in the battle of the Philippines, according to information received from bomb-blasted Corregidor, shortly before its fall to the enemy.

Twenty-one officers and 155 enlisted men of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, have been so honored, as have been three officers and five enlisted men of the Navy medical department. All of the medals awarded were Army decorations. No information is available as to the meritorious actions for which the awards were made.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded posthumously to Private First Class Robert J. Brown, USMC, of Havana, Ill. Three enlisted men each received two decorations and a letter of commendation, while 14 enlisted men and four officers received two awards.

Those three honored were Ralph S. Ney, Pharmacist's Mate Second Class, U. S. Navy, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Cpl. William N. McCormack, USMC, of Houston, Tex., each of whom received the Silver Star, with Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Silver Star, and a letter of commendation; and Field Cook John F. Ray, USMC, of Seattle, Wash., who was awarded the Silver Star, the Purple Heart, and a letter of commendation.

The Fourth Marines, commanded by Col. Samuel L. Howard of Washington, D. C., were transferred to the Philippines from Shanghai just before war broke out between the United States and Japan, and, together with Navy bluejackets, they fought at Cavite Navy Yard, at Olongapo, at Mariveles, and at various places on Bataan Peninsula. The Marines, numbering about 1,500 officers and men, finally withdrew to Corregidor under orders of Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright during the closing phases of the battle of Bataan. Last week as Corregidor surrendered to the enemy, it was announced that it was presumed that the Fourth Marines were prisoners of war.

Those receiving awards are listed below, together with the names and addresses of their next of kin.

Distinguished Service Cross

Pfc. Robert J. Brown, (Posthumous); Harold G. Brown, father, 216 E. Jefferson St., Havana, Ill.

Silver Star With Oak Leaf Cluster and Letter of Commendation

PhM 2c Ralph S. Ney, USN; Mrs. Hazel E. Ney, mother, New Richmond Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
Cpl. William N. McCormack; Mrs. Mary McCormack, mother, Aransas Pass, Tex.

Silver Star, Purple Heart, and Letter of Commendation

Field Cook John F. Ray; Joseph H. Ray, brother, 52 First St., Medford, Mass.

Silver Star With One Oak Leaf Cluster

Cpl. Eugene O. Haynes; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar P. Haynes, 6323 Sherman St., St. Joseph, Mo., parents.

Silver Star and Purple Heart

1st Lt. Alan S. Manning; Mrs. F. B. Manning, mother, 27 Coral St., Fall River, Mass.
Platoon Sgt. Harry W. Pinto; Mrs. Ida Pinto, wife, Velarde and Calderon, Mountain View, Calif.

Sgt. William A. Smith; Cecil M. Smith, father, Box No. 4, Carmel, Calif.
Cpl. George M. Bueth; Mrs. Susan A. La Riviere, mother, 2717 Second St., West Hibbing, Minn.

Silver Star and Letter of Commendation

Lt. Comdr. Ernest M. Wade, (MC), USN; Mrs. Helen D. Wade, wife, 334 Colorado Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

1st Lt. John Winterholler; Mrs. Marie Winterholler, mother, Box 483, Lovell, Wyoming.
PhM 1c Louis Joseph Wawrzonek, USN; Mrs. Magdalene Wawrzonek, mother, 83 Dela-

field St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Sgt. Julian Jordan; Mrs. Apolonia Jordan, mother, 59 Quebec St., Indian Orchard, Mass.
Sgt. James H. Kerns; Mrs. Eleanor H. Kerns, wife, 1215 Donovan Ave., Bellingham, Wash.

Sgt. Albert Perri; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Perri, parents, 202 Lowell St., Vandergrift, Pa.

Pfc. Fred E. Koenig, Jr.; Mrs. Irene Koenig, mother, 15400 Manor Ave., Detroit, Michigan.
Pfc. Kenneth V. Rice; Mrs. George Ginter, aunt, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Purple Heart and Letter of Commendation

Capt. Benjamin L. McMakin; Mrs. Benjamin L. McMakin, wife, 823 No. Idaho St., San Mateo, Calif.

Sgt. Olaf W. Hagemo; Arne N. Hagemo, father, Huron, South Dakota.

Cpl. Jack Francis Bailey; Mrs. Ida Roeligen, mother, 607 No. Eighth St., Vincennes, Indiana.

Silver Star

Lt. Col. Herman R. Anderson; Natalie Mae Anderson, wife, Madera, Calif.

Capt. Paul A. Brown; Mrs. Ruth Thornton Brown, wife, 4519 Woodrow St., Galveston, Tex.

Capt. Gollard Lee Clark, Jr.; Mrs. Barbara Hammon Clark, wife, 327 San Fernando St., San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Robert Brice Moore; Mrs. Doris F. Moore, wife, Packwood, Iowa.

Capt. Austin Conner Shofner; Mrs. Austin W. Shofner, mother, Rt. No. 5, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Lt. John E. Nardini, (MC), USN; Mrs. Helen D. Nardini, wife, 2144 North 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. William L. Strangman, (DC), USN; John Hume Strangman, brother, 471 - 16th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

1st Lt. Leon Edmond Chabot; Henry J. Chabot, father, 23 Oriole St., Gardner, Mass.

1st Lt. John S. Fantone; Mrs. J. E. Fantone, mother, 1405 Claremont Ave., Norfolk, Va.

1st Lt. Ralph R. Penick; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Penick, parents, R.F.D. No. 1, Hebron, Ohio.

1st Lt. Clarence E. Van Ray; Mrs. Abbie I. Van Ray, mother, P. O. Box 864, Valley City, N. D.

QM Sgt. Richard Cooley; Robert A. Cooley, father, Columbia, Ky.

Plat. Sgt. Houston L. Davis; Mrs. James Currie, mother, 1510 Johnston St., Big Spring, Tex.

Plat. Sgt. J. T. Jenkins; Mrs. Annie Jenkins, mother, 608 South 4th St., McGehee, Arkansas.

Plat. Sgt. Bert S. Linville; Mrs. Clara V. Linville, mother, Route No. 1, Cloverdale, Ind.

Plat. Sgt. John P. O'Brien, Jr.; Mrs. Natta O'Brien, wife, 261 Gordon Rd., Shanghai, China.

Plat. Sgt. Frank G. Russell, Jr.; Mrs. C. Russell, mother, 834 Halls Ferry Road, St. Louis, Mo.

PhM 2c Donald Edmond Bansley; Mrs. Amanda Bansley, mother, 433 North St.,

Pittsfield, Mass.

PhM 2c Ernest Joseph Irvin; Willie Joseph Irvin, father, Box 204, Abbeville, La.

Sgt. John R. Breeze; William H. Breeze, father, Arbon, Idaho.

Sgt. Joe B. Chastain; Mrs. Lola R. Chastain, mother, Route No. 1, Waco, Texas.

Sgt. Carl E. Downing; Mrs. Nellie A. Downing, mother, 230 S. Covington St., Hillsboro, Tex.

Sgt. Uri L. Huckabay, Jr.; Uri L. Huckabay, sr., father, 1369 Avenue "H", Lubbock, Tex.

Sgt. Richard D. Kenney; Mrs. Victoria Kenney, mother, 2823 Logan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Sgt. Seymour F. Parker; Arthur Parker, father, Buckley, Wash.

Sgt. Everett S. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Everett C. Williams, parents, 2336 S. 34th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sgt. Mike Winterman; Mrs. Rose Rappaport, sister, 268 Ormon St., Rochester, N. Y.

Cpl. Melvin "D." Bailey; Dave "D." Bailey, father, Route No. 1, Mineola, Tex.

Cpl. Benjamin G. Baum; Mrs. Lillian Sutherland, mother, Chicomulco, Md.

Cpl. Raymond H. Collins; Mrs. Helen E. Collins, mother, 1718 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cpl. Eugene M. Kohlman; Mrs. Anna F. Smith, mother, 505 S. Shartel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Cpl. Elwood K. Madden; Mrs. Mythel Madden, wife, 36 Francis St., San Diego, Calif.

Cpl. Barney D. McClue; Ray I. McClue, father, 506 - 5th Avenue, South, Great Falls, Mont.

Cpl. James G. Pavlakos; Mrs. Katherine Raptis, mother, 601 W. 119th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cpl. Melvin W. Petersen; Carl A. Petersen, sr., father, R. F. D. No. 1, Denmark, Wis.

Cpl. Fred M. Taylor; Leonard L. Taylor, brother, 826 Capistrano Place, San Diego, Calif.

Cpl. Donald E. Wittke; Mrs. Florence Wittke, mother, 23 North 1st West, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Field Cook Edwin J. Rotter; Mrs. Esther Rotter, mother, 3521 N. Kilpatrick Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pfc. Evan F. Bunn; Ernest D. Bunn, father, 203 East Fiesheim St., Iron Mountain, Mich.

Pfc. Lloyd T. Durbin; Mrs. Lillian P. Durbin, mother, Kilbourne, La.

Pfc. Robert P. Farner; Floyd E. Farner, father, Co. 1890, CCC, Mt. Morrison, Colo.

Pfc. Edward G. Free; Mrs. Grace L. Free, mother, 4608 Norwood Drive, Chevy Chase, Md.

Pfc. Donald J. Garrett; Sam G. Garrett, father, Mosco, Colo.

Pfc. Charles R. Greer, (Posthumous); Steven M. Greer, father, Box 178, Hughson, Calif.

Pfc. James L. Hoops; Mrs. Ray Gish, mother, 7754 How Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Pfc. Alexander Katchuck; Alexander Coffee, uncle, Munson Steamship Lines, New York, N. Y.

Pfc. Donald E. Lake; Idella F. Bailey, mother, 912 North 11th St., Albuquerque, N. M.

Pfc. Marion B. Lancaster; Archie Lan-

caster, father, 814 N. Broadway St., Greenville, Miss.

Pfc. Clifton S. Miley; Melton Coleman Miley, father, 298 Gum St., Philadelphia, Miss.

Pfc. George B. Nelson; Julius Nelson, father, 46 N. 4th St., Rio Vista, Calif.

Pfc. Oliver F. Promnitz; Mrs. Mary Kraleman, mother, 1827 Kennett Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Pfc. Herbert B. Shelton; Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Shelton, parents, 2417 East Locust St., Omaha, Nebr.

Pfc. Thomas L. Stewart; Thomas Stewart, father, 1907 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

Pfc. Berkley B. Swahn; Mrs. Ruth Swahn, mother, 933 Armstrong Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Pfc. Fred S. Vinton; Mrs. Cornelia Vinton, mother, 703 Bryant Ave., Jackson, Mich.

Field Music John K. Corley; John A. Corley, father, Monteville, W. Va.

Pvt. Herbert G. Klingbell; Arthur G. Klingbell, father, 3524 - 32nd Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.

Pvt. Quentin R. Sittton, (Posthumous); William F. Sittton, father, Box 190, Wash-tucna, Wash.

Letter of Commendation

Maj. John J. Hell; Mrs. M. E. Hell, mother, 1719 Otis St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Clyde R. Huddleson; Mrs. Margaret P. Huddleson, wife, c/o Mrs. Freda Huddleson, mother, Hudson, Wisc.

1st Lt. Michael Emil Peshek; Mrs. Dora Peshek, mother, 1125 N. Brainer St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

1st Lt. Hugh Aubrey Tistadt, Jr.; Mr. Hugh A. Tistadt, sr., father, 1801 Ward Ave., Caruthersville, Mo.

QM Clerk Frank W. Ferguson; Mrs. Lula Neill Ferguson, mother, 1920 Cowden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

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QM Clerk Herman L. Snellings; Mrs. Mary L. Snellings, 1618 Meade Ave., San Diego, Calif.

QM Sgt. John Elmer Haskin; Mrs. Nance Haskin, wife, 1123 Walnut Street, Collingdale, Pa.

1st Sgt. Richard Duncan; Mr. Victor Duncan, brother, 3044 Hudson St., Detroit, Mich.

Plat. Sgt. Donald C. Gibson; Mrs. Margaret G. Gibson, wife, Naval Mooring Mast, Miramar, Calif.

PhM 2c Wilbur K. Blaydes, Jr.; Wilbur K. Blaydes, sr., father, R.F.D. No. 9, Box 494, Houston, Tex.

Sgt. Clifton E. Copeland; Mr. Eugene Bridges Copeland, father, 109 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Miss.

Sgt. Jesse C. Heaton; G. L. Heaton, father, Fayette, Ala.

Sgt. Philip H. Helms; Robert Robertson, guardian, 2152 S. Winchester St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Cpl. Milton P. Evans; Mrs. Katherine L. Reavis, sister, 223 West McCubbins St., Salisbury, N. C.

Cpl. William H. Finken; Mrs. Martha E. Finken, mother, 10369 Dunleer Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

Cpl. Harry P. Fowler; Mrs. Frankie May Fowler, mother, 2503 N. 10th St., Phoenix, Ariz.

Cpl. Floyd B. Jimereson; Mrs. Ruby Jimereson, stepmother, 9026 S. Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cpl. James O. Landrum; James C. Landrum, father, Ellisville, Miss.

Cpl. Claud E. Simpson; Mrs. Nellie Simpson, mother, 318 E. Commerce St., Altus, Okla.

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Pfc. Lewis Franklin; William Franklin, brother, Route No. 2, Walters, Okla.

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Pfc. Harold E. Kinney; Arthur Kinney, father, 491 Montana Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

Pfc. James J. McKenzie; Mrs. Elizabeth McKenzie, mother, 4893 Margaretta Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Pfc. Roy W. Miller; Mrs. Beryl Whittington, sister, 1505 Ave., Beaumont, Tex.

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Capt. Roy Robinson; Mrs. Sadie A. Robinson, mother, Mobile, Ala.

1st Lt. Willard B. Holdredge; Mrs. Grace M. Holdredge, mother, East Aurora, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Stanley E. Bronk; Mrs. Lottie Bronk, mother, Seattle, Wash.

Tech. Sgt. Alfred T. Rind, Jr.; Alfred T. Rind, sr., father, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

Plat. Sgt. Robert A. Clement; C. L. Clement, uncle, Grapevine, Ark.

Plat. Sgt. Charles L. Eckstein; Mrs. Hortense Blochina, mother, San Francisco, Calif.

Sgt. Mitchell Cohen; Miss Esther Cohen, sister, Lawrence, Mass.

Sgt. John P. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, mother, Worcester, Mass.

Sgt. William R. Johnson; Mrs. Addie Mae Johnson, mother, Lucedale, Miss.

Sgt. Wesley C. Little; Mrs. Cora M. Little, mother, Roseburg, Ore.

Sgt. Joseph M. Romanelli; George Romanelli, father, Des Moines, Iowa.

Sgt. James A. Tootle; Mrs. Mildred C. Tootle, wife, Manila, P. I.

Mess Sgt. James E. Bible; Mrs. Mattie L. Bible, mother, Watts, Okla.

Mess Sgt. Emmett F. Nolan; Mrs. Nellie A. Nolan, mother, Bakersfield, Calif.

Cpl. Billy W. Allen; Mrs. Sally E. Allen, mother, Van Alstyne, Tex.

Cpl. Arthur A. Arnoldy; Phillip and Helena Arnoldy, parents, Tipton, Kans.

Cpl. Martin S. Christie; Mrs. Margaret C. Christie, mother, Los Angeles, Calif.

Cpl. Robert A. Ferguson; Mrs. Nettie A. Ferguson, mother, Algonac, Mich.

Cpl. John H. Frazier; Mrs. Mary C. Frazier, mother, Oblong, Ill.

Cpl. Herbert A. Johnston; Mrs. Mamie Johnston, mother, Mattoon, Ill.

Cpl. Cambell Lovelox; Joseph Lovelox, brother, Dearborn, Mich.

Cpl. John R. McMillan, Jr.; John R. McMillan, sr., father, Brandsville, Mo.

Cpl. Raymond C. McQuilliam; Mrs. H. W. Lanning, sister, Hutchinson, Kans.

Cpl. Warren H. Melles; Mrs. Maude M. Sikes, mother, Arvada, Colo.

Cpl. Wilfred H. Mensching; Mrs. Ida Mensching, mother, Des Plaines, Ill.

Cpl. Corwin R. Morey; Mrs. Marie McCormick, mother, Columbus, O.

Cpl. Douglas S. Robertson; Stuart M. Robertson, father, Indus, Minn.

Cpl. Harold R. Stahlecker; Joseph Stahlecker, father, Naper, Nebr.

Cpl. Lawrence E. Webber; Mrs. Mildred Savoy, sister, San Diego, Calif.

Field Music Frederick J. Stumpges; Fred Stumpges, father, Sheboygan, Wisc.

Field Cook George T. Jeffries; George H. Jeffries, father, Sweetgrass, Mont.

Field Cook Garvin G. Steele; Mrs. Florence Van Osdol, friend, Winesap, Wash.

Pfc. Walter P. Anderson; Mrs. Erma Bates, mother, Portland, Ore.

Pfc. Leon Claude Adams; Claude A. Adams, father, Yuma, Ariz.

Pfc. Donald L. Bernardy; Mrs. Nellie Bernardy, mother, Marinetta, Wis.

Pfc. Louis S. Berts; Mrs. Ruth A. Berts, mother, Sacramento, Calif.

Pfc. Andrew B. Calvin; Mrs. Marguerite E. Smithson, mother, Denver, Colo.

Pfc. William A. Coghlan; William Coghlan, father, Seattle, Wash.

Pfc. William D. Doran; Alfred Doran, father, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pfc. John C. Elliston; Mrs. Alma Elliston, mother, Chicago, Ill.

Pfc. James Furr Ferriss; Wilson E. Ferriss, father, Redfield, Ariz.

Pfc. Clarence P. Gustafson; Mrs. Mary Ebenholtz, mother, Chicago, Ill.

Pfc. Thornton E. Hamby; Mrs. Martha Georgia Hamby, mother, Seymour, Tex.

Pfc. Ralph Lee Henderson, Jr.; Mrs. Myrtle Henderson, mother, Santa Monica, Calif.

Pfc. Frank J. Hodach; Joe Hodach, father, Blue River, Wis.

Pfc. Robert R. Hodge; Mrs. Myrtle Boyles, mother, Englewood, Colo.

Pfc. Fred Johanssen; Nicholas A. Johanssen, father, Rocks Falls, Sterling, Ill.

Pfc. Wilfred Kernes; William A. and Nellie Kernes, parents, Madrid, Iowa.

Pfc. Stephen T. Kozuch; Joseph Kozuch, father, Chicago, Ill.

Pfc. Joseph Kubeth; Mrs. Emily T. Kubeth, mother, Oakland, Calif.

Pfc. James J. Lehner; Jacob J. Lehner, father, Chicago, Ill.

Pfc. John R. Martineau; Eugene J. Martineau, father, St. Louis, Mo.

Pfc. Floyd "M" McKinney; Hade McKinney, Jenny Lind, Ark.

Pfc. Warren A. Montgomery; Mrs. Ala. J. Thurber, mother, Mesa, Ariz.

Pfc. Harold B. Myers, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Myers, parents, Oakes, N. D.

Pfc. Karl L. Nordine; Mrs. Nina L. Nordine, mother, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pfc. Frank J. Parks; Elmer A. Parks, Shasta, Calif. Home address: Arvin, Calif.

Pfc. Kenneth R. Paulin; Mrs. Edith Paulin, mother, Flat Rock, Ohio. Home address: Le Mars, Ia.

Pfc. Claude D. Powers; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Powers, parents, Route 2, Leland, Miss.

Pfc. Frank W. Prince, Jr.; Mrs. Mary D. Prince, mother, Waukegan, Ill.; F. W. Prince, sr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pfc. Edward Stefanski; Frank Stefanski, father, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Pfc. Henry W. Sublett; Mrs. Francis Sublett, mother, Cisco, Tex.

Pfc. Robert E. Taylor; Paul R. Taylor, father, Marion, Ia.

Pfc. Roy "J" Townsdl; James R. Townsdl, father, Denver, Colo.

Pfc. Reino W. Tuomala; Mrs. Hanna Tuomala, mother, Ely, Minn.

Pfc. Richard J. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Watson, parents, San Angelo, Tex.

Pfc. Tommie J. White; Barney White, father, Gordon, Ala.

Pfc. Frederick T. Stolley; Frederick E. Stolley, father, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. John J. O'Donnell, Jr.; John J. O'Donnell, sr., father, Sallineville, Ohio.

Pvt. Warren H. Smith; Mrs. Chris H. Smith, mother, San Diego, Calif.

Marine Staff Heads

The House Naval Affairs Committee this week approved legislation, S. 2229, authorizing the retirement with highest rank held of the Marine Corps staff heads—the Quartermaster, the Adjutant and Inspector and the Paymaster.

Ordinarily such rank would be that of brigadier general, and no additional pay will ensue, but appointment of Brig. Gen. Seth Williams (permanent colonel), the Quartermaster, as a temporary major general will increase that officer's pay by \$1,500 a year when he retires.

Red Cross Auxiliaries in D. C.

The Army and Navy Auxiliaries of the Red Cross are composed of women members of the families of officer and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. These service women are trained in the Red Cross Volunteer Special Services and other activities through the facilities of the Chapters adjacent to their posts or stations.

The purpose of this nation-wide training program is to enable service women to function as effective Red Cross units in case of disaster on their post or station. The fact that service women are well aware of the vital importance to them of this training is evinced in the number that have entered classes since March—523 to date.

With the assistance of the D. C. Chapter Committee for Army and Navy Auxiliaries and the co-chairmen, Mrs. George A. Seitz and Mrs. Charles Babb, twenty Army and Navy Auxiliaries have organized in the District of Columbia area alone, not only of the service women actually stationed on military and naval reservations but also by service women of the departments and branches of the War and Navy Departments within the D. C. limits.

The various auxiliaries are headed by the following chairmen; the Army War College Auxiliary, Mrs. Thomas F. Brennan; the Naval Air Station and Reserve Base Auxiliary at Anacostia, Mrs. William V. Saunders; the Bolling Field Auxiliary, Mrs. Frederick R. Marshall; the Bureau of Ships Auxiliary, Mrs. A. H. Van Keuren; the Army Medical Corps Auxiliary, Mrs. James C. Magee; the Bureau of Aeronautics Auxiliary, Mrs. Cato D. Glover; the Auxiliary of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Navy, Mrs. W. B. Woodson; the Army Ordnance Auxiliary, Mrs. Hugh C. Minton; the Quartermaster Corps Auxiliary, Mrs. Edmund B. Gregory; the Auxiliary of the Inspector General's Department, Mrs. Virgil Lee Peterson; the Auxiliary of the Adjutant General's Department, Mrs. William V. Carter; the Auxiliary of the Civil Service Division of the Bureau of Ships, Mrs. M. Insley; the Auxiliary of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy; the Bureau of Navigation Auxiliary, Mrs. Randall Jacobs; the Army Ground Force Auxiliary, Mrs. Lesley J. McNair; the Chemical Warfare Auxiliary, Mrs. William N. Porter; the Bureau of the Budget Auxiliary, Mrs. Alfred Tawressey; the Army Finance Auxiliary, Mrs. William T. Johnson; and the Signal Corps Auxiliary, Mrs. Frank Stoner.

Coast Artillery School

The following enlisted men were graduated 9 May from the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. At exercises held in Murray Hall, Brig. Gen. L. R. Weeks presented certificates of proficiency to the graduates.

Radio

John R. Tavis	Kurt W. Munk
Marshall O. Walker	Eugene E. Finnis
E. K. Freshwater	Joseph P. Crenshaw
Leo F. Munson	Harold R. Iversen
B. V. Fitzgerald	W. R. Dykes, Jr.
Robert F. Marsh	John H. Morris
Clarence R. Twitty	Ronald E. Sorenson

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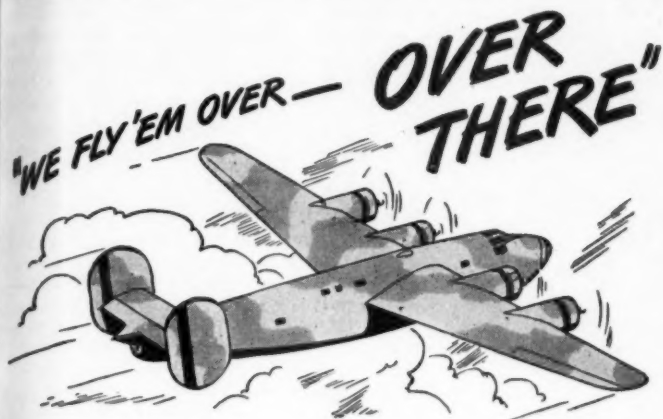
Post Exchanges and Ship's Service Stores—Revelation can be purchased at attractive prices from all wholesale druggists, or address August E. Drucker Co., 2226 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

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GERMANS OR JAPS, storms or ice . . . you've got to be ready for anything when you're flying the big bombers across. You bet you don't want jangled nerves. These two veterans at the right are Camel smokers. (Names censored by Bomber Ferry Command.) The captain (nearest camera), a Tennesseean, says: "I smoke a lot in this job. I smoke Camels. They're extra mild with plenty of flavor."



YOU WANT STEADY NERVES to fly Uncle Sam's bombers across the ocean



WITH THESE MEN WHO FLY BOMBERS, it's Camels all the time. The co-pilot of this crew (name censored), (second from left in photograph at the left) says: "I found Camels a milder, better smoke for me. And that grand flavor never wears out its welcome." Yes, in times like these, when there's added tension for everyone, there's nothing like a Camel for steady smoking pleasure.

Important to Steady Smokers:

The smoke of **CAMELS**
slow-burning
contains **LESS NICOTINE**

than that of the four other largest-selling brands tested . . . less than any of them . . . according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina



FIRST IN THE SERVICE —

The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, the Navy, the Marines, and the Coast Guard is Camel. (Based on actual sales records in Post Exchanges, Sales Commissaries, Ship's Service Stores, Ship's Stores, and Canteens.)

—AND THE FAVORITE AT HOME!



IN MY NEW DEFENSE JOB, I APPRECIATE CAMELS MORE THAN EVER. THEY'RE EXTRA MILD WITH A GRAND FLAVOR

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—It is the definite policy of the United Nations so to act as to prevent the Axis Powers and Japan from using French overseas territory for their military operations. This is demonstrated by the measures taken to date. There was British seizure of Syria, there was recent *de facto* recognition of Free French control of the Republic's Pacific colonies and Equatorial Africa. Then British forces occupied Madagascar. A week ago the United States began negotiating with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner, contemplating positive and effective guarantees that French possessions in the Western Hemisphere shall not be used by the Axis Powers to the detriment of the United Nations. These negotiations were conducted at Fort de France by Rear Admiral John H. Hoover, Commander of the Caribbean Sea naval forces, and Samuel Reber, Assistant Chief of the European division of the State Department, whose father was the late Colonel Samuel Reber, SC, USA. It is the desire of this Government that the French Islands and French Guiana shall continue under French sovereignty with the French flag flying to indicate the fact. In other words, we intend to continue to recognize French sovereignty. In addition we will assist in the maintenance of the economic life of the colonies, and guarantee that all assets of the French Government in those colonies, including \$250,000,000 in gold, will be held for the ultimate benefit of the French people. In return for our protection and assurances, we shall expect Admiral Robert to disarm the aircraft carrier *Bearn* and the cruiser *Emile Bertin* at Fort de France, and the cruiser *Jean d'Arc* at Guadeloupe, and deny the use of any territory under his supervision to the Axis Nations.

The action we took ignored the Vichy Government of Laval, and dealt directly with Admiral Robert, who is the personal representative of Marshal Petain. In adopting this procedure, we followed the course pursued in connection with Greenland. It will be recalled that we negotiated an agreement for the protection of that island with the Danish minister in Washington. Upon his signature of the agreement he was dismissed by the Copenhagen Government at the instance of the German Reich, and a protest was lodged at the State Department. We are still recognizing the minister and ignoring the protest, but we pledged our purpose to restore Greenland to its sovereign when peace shall come. Admiral Robert is in relatively the same position as the Danish diplomat. His action will be recognized as final, and we will act accordingly. During the week, the Vichy Ambassador in Washington expressed to Secretary Hull the concern of Premier Laval at our approach to a subordinate, proof in the French view that we are flouting his Government and controlling French territory in violation of sovereign rights and international law. Our answer to this representation was simple. The Vichy Government is responsive to the Axis Powers and may be required to place its possessions at their disposition. The United States, acting in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine, would look with great concern upon any such step affecting American territory, and therefore, is prudently moving to prevent it. As we expected, Laval received reports from Admiral Robert as well as his Ambassador in Washington, and immediately entered into consultation with Hitler and his representatives. We ignored those discussions and will continue to do so. There is no desire on the part of the President to occupy the French possessions, but should our proposals be rejected that will be done.

The fact is interesting that the negotiations with Admiral Robert were begun at the time the President and Congress were receiving the President of Peru. That distinguished Latin-American Executive made clear he is in entire accord with the attitude we have adopted. He impressed both the President and the Congress with Peru's solidarity with us in the prosecution of the war, and her approval of the measures the United Nations deem it necessary to take to secure victory. We have communicated to all the Latin-American Republics the proposals made to Robert, this in accord with the provisions of the Havana Convention, and they have unanimously assented to them.

Of the French Empire there remain the Mediterranean and coastal colonies in Africa, including the important port of Dakar, and islands in the Indian Ocean. It is entirely likely that with the cooperation of the Free French in some instances, measures will be taken for their neutralization. The United Nations are not forgetting the consequences of Japanese acquisition of the use of Indo-China, and are determined there shall be no repetition through agreements which Laval undoubtedly is prepared to make. Such emphasis has been placed upon the fact that all of the French territory controlled, or to be controlled by the United Nations, will be returned to the French people, that not the slightest doubt should remain that this is the fixed purpose of the United Nations, especially the United States. It should be plain to the French that we are impelled to this purpose by our own interests. We could not permit Great Britain to assume sovereignty over the territory, even were she desirous of doing so, which she is not, and for us to do so would be not only to violate our pledged word to the French people but to the Republics of this Hemisphere. Therefore, there can be no question that once the war is ended we shall move to withdraw our protection from all French colonies, and require their obedience to the Government to be established at Paris; and, in addition, we shall hand over to that Government all French assets we hold, including those in our custody in New York.

The broadcast Winston Churchill made last Sunday, besides specifically stating that Madagascar would be held in trust "for that gallant France we have known," demonstrated the extent of the reliance the United Nations are placing upon the resistance of Russia. He served notice that if the new weapon, which Berlin propaganda has been saying would be used this spring, relates to the use of gas, "we will use our great and growing air superiority in the West to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale far and wide against military objectives in Germany." German military authorities immediately denied they had any intention to add this additional horror to aerial warfare, but reports have come from Russia indicating that a new type of shell does convey gas, and should this be true, undoubtedly the Churchill threat will be carried out. That the United States will follow suit is not to be questioned. The Chinese have been complaining that they have been the subject of gas attacks by the Japanese. The Tokyo Government now knows that American bombers can reach their home territory, and in consequence it is likely to be more careful about employing this method of warfare. However, should it be employed, it may be expected that we will retaliate.

We are awaiting definite information as to whether the troops of Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria are operating with the Germans against the Red Army. Secretary Hull has given public notice that should reports to this effect be con-

firmed, the President will ask Congress to declare war on the States mentioned. We have refrained from taking this action to date because we are anxious that the Governments concerned shall realize that in spite of their hostile attitude they still have a friend among the United Nations. However, our duty to Russia calls for treatment of her enemies as our enemies, and we shall discharge it should their action require.

Army Air Forces—A vivid word picture of gloating Japan suddenly turned into panic as American bombs started falling on its chief cities was given by the War Department this week in revealing officially for the first time that Army Air Force bombers made the 18 April raids on Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and other localities. Although the War Department's brief announcement left many facts still to be answered, it did state that American bombers, flying so low that it was necessary to avoid barrage balloons, made the attack in clear weather in the middle of the day.

From the cryptic announcement it was learned that the raid was carried out by the Army Air Forces even while the Japanese in an English short-wave broadcast were gloating over the "pleasures of life in Japan and the freedom from fear of bombings." In the midst of this propaganda broadcast, the program was cut off and the announcer in near-panic declared in Japanese that Tokyo was then being bombed by a great number of low-flying airplanes which were traveling at terrific speed. The announcer said that the planes were moving too fast to be overtaken and he later reported that three Japanese interceptor planes had been shot down.

The War Department communique, the 221st of the War, said: "The selected targets were unmistakable and were accurately attacked with demolition and incendiary bombs. Military, naval, and industrial plants were the objectives in the vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and other localities. Large fires were started which continued to burn in some instances for at least two days."

Among facts of military importance not revealed by the Army communique were the location of the bases from which the attack was made and the bombers' eventual landing place or places. While there had been speculation that the raids might have been from aircraft carriers, revelation that the planes were Army bombers, presumably too large to take off from such ships, gives the Japanese another bit of mystery to worry over. One of the raiding planes landed in Russia and its crew was interned. No word has ever come to the public regarding the ultimate destination of the others.

Graduation ceremonies for the first class of the Officer Candidate School of the Air Corps Technical Training Command, Miami Area, First District, were held on 11 May at Miami Beach. Nearly 500 enlisted men were commissioned as second lieutenants for duty as ground officers in the Army Air Forces. They were graduated within three months of the day on which Army Air Forces officials decided to utilize available hotels, restaurants, and athletic facilities of Miami Beach to expedite training of ground personnel. Brig. Gen. Ralph H. Wooten commands the Miami Area, First District of the Air Corps Technical Training Command, with Col. Horace B. Smith, Inf., as Chief of Staff. The Officer Candidate Schools, of which Col. James S. Stowell, AC, is commandant, was the first of three different training operations to be instituted at Miami Beach under this command. Others are the Officer Training School, for men already commissioned, and the Replacement Training Center.

"The Japanese are good pilots, and they have some very good ships, but the American pilots in the Far East do not consider them extremely dangerous in actual combat," Capt. Hewitt T. Wheelless, one of America's great heroes in the fight for the Philippines declared recently at Merced, Calif.

Speaking to the officers of the Merced Army Flying School, the flier, whom President Roosevelt paid tribute to in his recent Fireside Chat, said that American pilots were actually surprised when they first went into combat.

"Those Japs are very good in maneuvering their airplanes when in combat," Captain Wheelless said. "However, when it comes to shooting a machine gun, dropping bombs, or firing on anti-aircraft guns, they are very inaccurate."

"The Japanese naval airplane, the Zero fighter, is a small, fast, and easily maneuvered plane. They mount two small caliber machine guns which remind me of a fly on the nose—it is seldom dangerous, but it can be very bothersome."

"The only reason we have been able to figure out why the Japanese are such poor shots is that they are limited by weak eyes," Captain Wheelless continued. "That nationality has always been known as one which must wear thick glasses to help their vision."

Captain Wheelless said that every time he took his flying fortress over enemy-held territory that there would be anti-aircraft shell bursting thickly.

"But it is only short of a miracle when one of those shells hits an American plane. Most of the damage to our planes is done while our ships are on the ground. The Japanese seldom if ever try target shooting because they realize that they are inaccurate. Instead they shower bombs all over an area, hit or miss. This type of bombing, of course, is very wasteful for them. We find that our bombsight is still more efficient," he concluded.

Several thousands of Army Air Forces mechanics will receive "post graduate" training each month in the principal factories of the aircraft industry producing combat planes and engines for the Army Air Forces under a new nationwide factory training program for enlisted men. The program, already in operation in the plants of more than 20 of the leading aircraft manufacturers, was ordered by Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, to insure continuous source of experts in the maintenance and repair of Air Forces' fighters and bombers.

The mechanics selected for this specialized training will be brought into actual contact along the production and assembly lines with the airplanes and flying equipment that will be their responsibility under combat operations. Only men already trained in aviation mechanics will be sent to these schools in the factories producing combat airplanes and parts. The first groups are being chosen from the Air Force Technical Training Schools. As the program progresses, however, factory instruction will be made available to Air Force mechanics with both tactical and depot units, upon recommendation from commanding officers.

Several hundred Netherlands soldiers have arrived in this country from Australia to undergo aviation training. It was announced this week by the War Department. Accompanying the officers and men in this contingent were many women and children, members of their families. The aviation cadet training is offered to the Netherlands soldiers in accordance with an agreement between the United States and the Netherlands government which provides for the use of an Air Base as a flying training center.



The "blackout" has come to commercial airlines in the United States. Under War Department orders, window curtains or screens have been installed on all commercial airliners to obstruct the vision of passengers when flying over vital defense areas, convoys, arsenals, important plants, airports where there is concentration of military aircraft and other points of military interest.

The War Department measure is being effected by voluntary action on the part of the airlines and is being coordinated by the Air Transport Association of America, which drafted detailed instructions for the airlines. Usually, curtains are drawn until three minutes after take-off or before landing. They are drawn three minutes before passing over a point of military importance and are not opened until three minutes after it has been passed.

Bureau of Aeronautics—The Navy Department has prepared and released for publication a chart showing silhouettes of the more common types of Japanese combat planes. While not all Japanese planes are covered by the 18 silhouettes on the chart, all those considered most likely to be encountered by seagoing forces, or far from Japan, are shown.

Included in the survey are such well known models as the Zero fighter (Mitsubishi Type 0) and the Aichi Type 99 dive bomber. Of all the planes so far encountered by the Navy, the Zero appears to be the only true Japanese model. Other planes have been patterned after European or American types. Dominant characteristics as well as silhouettes of the 18 planes are covered in the chart. Bomb loads in the case of bombers, respective ceilings of each plane, and types of armament carried by fighters are listed.

Navy billets are waiting for a limited number of men who are trained in various phases of scheduled air transport, it was announced this week. A new division of the "Specialist" rating, to be designated by the letter "V," has been established for transport airmen, and men who are qualified may enlist in petty officer or chief petty officer ratings—chief specialists (V), or specialists first, second, or third class, depending on their experience. Men who are accepted will be assigned to the Naval Air Transport Service, which was organized early this year for the purpose of providing scheduled air transportation for Navy personnel and cargo in connection with Naval activities.

Secretary of the Navy Knox this week announced the establishment of the Air Operational Training Command to coordinate all operational aviation training activities of the Navy. Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook has been designated as Chief of Air Operational Training, with headquarters at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. Admiral Cook, who has been on temporary duty in the Bureau of Aeronautics, left for Jacksonville last week. Until recently he commanded a task force of the Atlantic Fleet. In his new assignment he will be the direct representative of the Navy Department in all matters affecting the activities of his command.

Second of the Navy's pre-flight indoctrination schools to be put into operation, the new training center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., will be formally commissioned Saturday, 23 May. Training classes will start 28 May. Comdr. Oliver O. Kessing has been appointed commanding officer of the new school. Lt. (jg) John P. Graff, USN-Ret., and Lt. James P. Raugh, USNR, will serve as executive officer and regimental commander, respectively. The athletic program will be supervised by Lt. Comdr. George Clark, USNR, Lt. Comdr. Harvey J. Harman, USNR, and Lt. Comdr. James Crowley, USNR.

Two enlisted men who participated in a successful aerial attack on a submarine (announced last month by the Navy Department) have been advanced in rating for their part in the "prompt and well executed attack." They are Lloyd E. Griffin, Aviation Radioman, Second Class, and Truett S. Hawley, Aviation Machinist's Mate Second Class, who were both advanced to first class. They were members of the crew of a plane piloted by Ens. William Tepuni, USNR, pilot, who has received the Distinguished Flying Cross. Their bombs left the enemy submarine helpless on the surface, and destroyers moved in the next day to finish the job. Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, commended Hawley and Griffin for their part in the attack.

Corps of Engineers—The War Department is accepting until 25 May enlistment of men between the ages of 18 and 45 for service in Army Engineer Construction Regiments and Dump Truck Companies. Recruits, whose experience in all types of construction work will qualify them for duty with these units, will be trained at Camp Claiborne, La., where Brig. Gen. John W. N. Schulz is commanding general of the Provisional Engineer Organization Center.

Approximately 75 per cent of the personnel of these units, the War Department said, will serve in specialist capacities, at increased pay. There will be much opportunity for appointment at non-commissioned officers among the experienced men who will comprise the construction units, which will be assigned to the building of fortifications, bridges, roads, railroads, barracks, hospitals, etc. Similar units proved very effective during the last World War.

To assist the Chief of Engineers in the formulation of utilities contracts, there has been created a Utilities Contract Board, whose members are Mr. F. H. Fowler, chairman, Chief Consulting Civil Engineer; Mr. E. D. Wells, Contracts and Claims Branch; and Capt. R. E. Lawrence, Civil Engineering Unit, Engineering Branch.

Col. William J. Baden has been relieved for his present assignment and duty as District Engineer, Washington, D. C., and has been named Assistant to the Resident Member, Beach Erosion Board and Shore Protection Board. Col. Earl North, meanwhile, has been relieved from duty as Resident Member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and is assigned to duty as Assistant to the Resident Member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. Lt. Col. David H. Tulley has been assigned to the Control Branch, Office, Chief of Engineers.

Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, retiring president of the Society of American Military Engineers, presided at the annual meeting of the society on Monday, 11 May, at the Army and Navy Club in Washington. Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, USA-Ret., former Chief of Engineers, was elected president to succeed Admiral Moreell, while Col. Henry M. Walte, Deputy Director General of Transportation in the A. E. F., builder of the Union Terminal at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Consultant to the Bureau of the Budget, was elected first vice-president. Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, was elected second vice-president.

Those elected to serve as directors for three years were: Rear Adm. Henry Williams, USN, Administrative Officer in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy; Rear Adm. L. O. Colbert, Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Col. Ora M.

Leland, Dean of Administration of the Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota; Lt. Col. Walter C. Sanders, Timken Roller Bearing Co.; Maj. Ernest B. Black, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers; and Mr. Arthur W. Herrington, President of American Society of Automotive Engineers.

Maj. Victor V. Martin, Administrative Assistant, Operations and Training Branch, Office, Chief of Engineers, and associate editor of the *Military Engineer* was named director to serve a one-year term.

A resolution introduced at the meeting requested that General MacArthur, a Military Engineer member since the organization of the society in 1920, be made an honorary member, thus becoming with General John J. Pershing the only honorary members of the organization. The late Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick was also an honorary member.

The Gold Medal Award, recognizing the most meritorious service for the society during 1941, went to Mr. W. King Provan, on duty in the Los Angeles, Calif., Engineering Office. The Toulmin Award for the best article in the *Military Engineer* during 1941, went to Lt. Col. Paul W. Thompson, author of the series of articles entitled "Engineers in Battle." He is on duty in the Intelligence Section, Office, Chief of Engineers.

Signal Corps—Col. Frank C. Meade has been named to head a newly created Directorate of Planning in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. The Planning Staff will assist Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, in the anticipation and programming of the future needs and in the coordinating of the work of the Signal Corps on future requirements.

In addition to Colonel Meade, other members are Col. C. O. Bickelhaupt, in charge of fixed plant planning; Lt. Col. Wesley H. Guest, troops requirements and personnel; Lt. Col. V. A. Conrad, aircraft requirements; and Lt. Col. F. H. Lanahan, theatres of war.

The War Department this week disclosed that the Signal Corps is training enlisted men for duty as top sergeants at a special school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J. The school, inaugurated by Brig. Gen. Frank Stoner, former commander of the Replacement Training Center at Ft. Monmouth, and now Chief of the Army Communications Branch, is directed by Lt. Edward H. Holsen, SC, under Col. Edgar L. Clewell, General Stoner's successor.

The students, who receive an eight weeks' course, are instructed in company administration, infantry drill, physical training, defense against chemical and air attacks, sanitation and hygiene, first aid, training methods, basic signal communications, map reading, and sketching. Morale and supervised athletics are also included in the curriculum of instruction. During the last two weeks of the course, the students are tested by actual field problems.

They transfer their school to a remote area, where they set up tents and lay out in every detail their portion of the camp. Daily, they execute the duties that will be required of them when they are assigned with troop units.

The War Department this week told the interesting story of a Signal Corps mess sergeant's ingenious victory over persistent intruders—pigs. Sgt. Nicholas Scalera, assigned to a construction company engaged in a telephone line-laying project near Lecompte, La., was seeing his mess routine disturbed by roaming pigs. He, therefore, strung two lines on stakes a pig's nose height from the ground, and attached them to a standard field telephone. Whenever the pigs appear, a vigilant KP cranked the phone generating a current strong enough to cause stinging shocks. The War Department said, "The pigs withdrew."

Chaplains—The second session of the Chaplains' School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., opened on Monday, 11 May, when chaplains assigned to divisions soon to be activated began their course of instruction. The school is under the command of Ch. William D. Cleary.

Ch. Frank L. Miller, chief of the Plans and Training Division, Office, Chief of Chaplains, will preach at commencement vespers tomorrow at the Maryville College, Tenn. On Monday, Chaplain Miller, graduate of Maryville College, will be awarded an honorary D. C. at commencement exercises.

Ch. Frederick C. Frommhamen, Office, Chief of Chaplains, will speak at a meeting of the Frederick County, Md., Ministerial Association on 18 May. He will discuss chaplain activities in the Army.

Ch. Oliver James Hart, Ft. Dix, N. J., serving on leave from Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., was elected this week Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Veterinary Corps—Col. Raymond Randall, VC, Army Veterinary School, will address the May meeting of Army medical officers residing in and near Washington on 18 May, at the Sternberg Auditorium. The meeting will begin at 8 P. M. Colonel Randall will speak on "Equine Encephalomyelitis."

Finance Department—Because of the increased mobility of the Army and the necessity of units' transfer on short notice, there has been created at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Finance Department center, a "Central Retained Accounts Office" to handle pay records of Army units on the move.

The new office will receive each month from finance officers of mobile units their duplicate money accounts. The office will correct discrepancies discovered by the Chief of Finance and the General Accounting Office.

Provost Marshal General—The War Department yesterday disclosed that 57 Zone of the Interior Military Battalions, composed of about 650 men, and each commanded by a lieutenant colonel, stand ready to aid the civil population in event of sabotage, fires, floods, riots, and other emergencies.

Under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General, Maj. Gen. Allen Guillon, these units are distinct from Tactical Military Police assigned to the field forces. Each battalion operates directly on orders from corps area commanders.

Military Police personnel are being trained at a replacement training center at Ft. Riley, Kans., under command of Col. William H. Maglin, Corps of Military Police; while officers are given special training at the Provost Marshal General's School, Ft. Meyer, Va., commanded by Col. Hobart B. Brown, Corps of Military Police.

The War Department's announcement said that the present strength of 57 battalions will be augmented in the near future.

Medical Corps—All male graduates of acceptable medical schools in the United States and Canada who have completed one year's internship and will not be over 32 years of age at the time it will be possible to tender a commission are eligible to take the examination on 10-13 Aug., inclusive, for appointment as first lieutenant in the Regular Army Medical Corps. Applications must be submitted to the War Department before 22 July. The actual examination will consist of a physical examination, a written examination in professional subjects, and a determination of the candidate's adaptability for military service.

Col. Chauncey E. Dovell, chief of the surgical service at Billings General Hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., has been assigned to command a numbered general hospital at Ft. Riley, Kans. Meanwhile, Col. Douglas Mebane, ill for some time, has returned to duty as chief of the medical service at the Billings Hospital.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has accepted an offer of the American Red Cross to supply motion picture equipment and to operate the motion picture service in all hospital recreational buildings, the War Department reported this week.

Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, Chief of the Medical Division of the Selective Service System, revealed this week that 10.6 per cent of Selective Service registrants rejected for physical and mental reasons have been disqualified because of heart disorders, but added that a substantial percentage of these men may be found fit for service upon reexamination.

Addressing the Texas Heart Association, Houston, Tex., Colonel Rowntree reported that an estimated 100,000 registrants of the first 2,000,000 examined were found to be unqualified for general military service because of cardiovascular diseases.

He pointed out that in many instances temporary factors, such as undue excitement, nervous stress and strain, caused functional derangement sufficient to result in the registrant's disqualification. He said that often when the men are examined again in different environment they appear normal.

Colonel Rowntree told the Texas doctors that "the preponderance of rejections for heart disease among our registrants—more than 60 per cent—were based on deranged function; while less than 30 per cent of the rejectees suffered from organic, valvular or heart muscle disease."

Selective Service officials announced, meanwhile, that reexamination is in order for the group who have been rejected because of functional derangement of the heart.

Dental Corps—Comdr. C. Raymond Wells, chief dental officer of the Selective Service System, told delegates to the annual meeting of the Dental Society of the State of New York this week that 20 per cent of the nation's dentists will be needed within two years for service in medical units of the armed forces. He said that based on an Army of 5,000,000 men and a Navy of 1,000,000 men, 13,700 dentists will be drawn from the 71,500 now practicing and from graduate schools where dental students have been deferred until they completed their course.

Commander Wells said that eventually the military services will need one dentist for each group of 500 men, thus reducing those available to civilians to one for every 2,200 persons.

Field Artillery—Brig. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., commandant of the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center School, Ft. Bragg, N. C., declared recently in a fighting speech to 151 officers who were being graduated from the one-month refresher course of the school that: "We're through waiting. We've got to get up and go."

"Our enemies, the Axis powers, have proven all too clearly what can be accomplished by constant offensive. In the earlier stages of the inter-continental conflict, some of our Allies have graphically illustrated at the cost of many lives what devastating results came of sitting back and waiting. All that is now behind us. What is important now for an early Allied victory is to develop the spirit of 'going ahead.'"

General Parker told the graduates: "If you gird yourselves with honor, courage and self-sacrifice, you will find that you have this spirit of 'going ahead.' Today you are in school, tomorrow you will be the leaders on our battlefronts. It is up to you to instill the advancing spirit into your men by your own actions."

Army Nurse Corps—Col. Julia O. Flikke, Nurse Corps Superintendent, was honored twice this week when the Luther Place Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., of which she is a member, cited Colonel Flikke for "signal devotion and magnificent ability" in her profession on Sunday; and the American Association of University Women feted her at a testimonial dinner on Wednesday, 13 May. The special church program commemorated the 122nd anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale.

Officials in the Office of the Superintendent Army Nurse Corps this week reported that three new summer uniforms are now in production and should be available for sale in the immediate future. Orders for these uniforms must be placed through the chief nurse of each hospital; they must not be ordered individually.

The uniforms include a blue off-duty dress, a two-toned blue suit made of mohair, and a cream colored suit made of bechenese. Each suit has a visor cap to match.

Quartermaster Corps—Whereas previously all Army coffee was purchased by specification only and almost all of it from Brazil, under a new policy announced by the War Department, coffee salesmen need now only to match a sample of green, high quality coffee packed in a vacuum sealed tin. The new standard will provide coffee from Colombia, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

One million pounds of dehydrated apple nuggets, which look like popcorn and may be eaten straight or mixed with cereals in place of fresh or canned fruits, are being purchased by the Quartermaster Corps. The apple thus becomes the second dehydrated fruit being utilized by the Army—the lemon being the other fruit used in the dehydrated form. Most fruits purchased in quantity are used in the dried form. A superior flavor and a substantial saving in weight has prompted use of dehydrated apples.

Brig. Gen. Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., 31st Division, Camp Bowie, Tex., headed a group of five officers who were graduated from Officers' Preventive Maintenance Course "C" at the Normoyle Quartermaster Motor Base Transport School, San Antonio, Tex., on 9 May. Other graduates were Col. Ralph F. Lowe, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Lt. Col. James E. Hamlin, Camp Bowie, Tex.; Lt. Col. Frank T. Searcy, Tank Destroyer Command, Temple, Tex.; and Maj. L. V. Lying, Camp Berkeley, Tex.

Its value already demonstrated in February tests with Infantry troops at Ft. Benning, Ga., the Army's "K" ration recently was tested by more than 300 ski troops from the 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment, one-third of whom ate only the "K"

ration in a five day maneuver period on the sides of Mount Rainer, Wash.

The five-day experiment, which resulted in the approval of "K" ration for ski troops, was conducted and supervised by a Mountain and Winter Warfare Board from Ft. Lewis, Wash., headed by Lt. Col. Onslow S. Rolfe, Inf., commanding officer of the 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment. Representing the Chicago Quartermaster Subsistence Research Laboratory, which developed the "K" and "K-M" rations, were Col. Rohland A. Isker and Capt. R. H. McDonnell. Col. Paul E. Howe, SC, was the Surgeon General's representative.

U. S. COAST GUARD

DESCRIBING America's waterfront facilities as the approaches to the "Bridge of Ships" and stressing the vital necessity of adequately guarding these approaches, Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, said this week that "it is a function of the Coast Guard to see that nothing is done which will interfere with their free flow and maximum efficiency."

In an address delivered before the National Fire Protection Association meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., Admiral Waesche pointed out that "Coast Guard cutters are on convoy duties, in task forces of the fleets, in coastal anti-submarine patrols, and in other fields of naval operations." To these functions, he said, has been added "the safeguarding of all vessels, ports, harbors, and waterfront facilities."

Admiral Waesche, outlining port security measures put into operation by the Coast Guard, said the following measures had already been taken or were under consideration:

1. "We are able to require that no person may go aboard any vessel or waterfront facilities without being in possession of a Coast Guard identification card."

2. "We have made every effort to require owners and operators of waterfront facilities to provide their own guards. In a few exceptional cases, Coast Guard enlisted men have been placed upon such facilities."

3. "Constant water patrols are maintained"—this to guard against persons approaching facilities from the water side.

4. "While small vessels have been granted a general license to sail within local waters, they may not approach within 100 feet of any war installation or freight pier without first obtaining a special license from the Captain of the Port."

5. "Standards which must be followed in the loading of explosives have been developed and our Captains of the Ports have strictly supervised such loadings in order to insure that every necessary precaution is taken . . . Loading areas for explosives have been prescribed, wherever possible, only in such areas in which the results of a possible explosion can be reduced to a minimum."

6. "Surveys of waterfront facilities are now being made in many ports to determine whether fire hazards exist and whether fire protection facilities are available."

7. "We are planning to supply, within the limits of available funds and available vessels, fireboats to be operated by Coast Guard personnel which will be strategically placed in all important ports."

May Have Second School

Coast Guard Headquarters, it is understood, is considering the establishment of a second school for the training of officers for the Coast Guard Reserve. It is said that the reserves now under training, and who complete their three months' course in June, have proved to be excellent officer material. They were described as "fine students, who are serious minded and hard-working." Success with this class of approximately 180 students has prompted consideration of the opening of another school. Reserve officers now are trained at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

To Graduate 19 June

Graduation of regular cadets and members of the Coast Guard Reserve will take place on 19 June, the same date on which the Navy will graduate midshipmen from Annapolis. Seventy-two regular cadets are expected to receive their commissions,

while the Reserve class will number approximately 180.

State Troopers Enlist

Twenty-nine Connecticut State troopers have been enlisted into the Coast Guard and given acting chief petty officer ratings. These former policemen, who entered the service in April at Ft. Trumbull, Conn., then under command of Capt. Robert Donohue, now Chief Personnel Officer at Headquarters, will be assigned as instructors to assist in the Captain of the Port activities being executed by the Coast Guard.

Advisory Committee Meets

The Coast Guard Advisory Committee met at Headquarters on Thursday and Friday of this week to discuss Academy measures. Members of the committee are Prof. H. L. Seward, Yale University; Prof. G. E. Russell, M. I. T.; Dean J. W. Barker, Columbia University and Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; and Judge T. W. Swann, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The following is a list of the 21 graduates of the 14th Coast Guard class at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. They complete instruction today, 16 May.

G. H. Bamberg, F2c	S. L. Hunninga, Seale
C. E. Benedict, Seale	W. A. LaVire, Seale
E. J. Brennan, Sen2c	J. M. Minard, Seale
R. F. Chelune, Seale	J. A. Morgan, GMC
Rufus Cox, BM3c	G. R. Nethery, Seale
F. E. Croston, Seale	Frank Sawyer, Seale
J. P. DeAngelis, Jr., Seale	D. J. Shaffer, Seale
R. E. Donovan, Seale	O. R. Sholar, Seale
C. B. Graham, Jr., Seale	L. F. Slicklebow, Seale
L. R. Smith, BMie	
A. S. Henegan, Sen2c	R. L. Weeks, Seale

Graduate Motor Course Today

The following officers graduate today from Officer's Course "A" at the Atlanta, Ga., Quartermaster Motor Base:

Captains—Harold I. Arnett, Brookley Fld. Ala.; William B. Campbell, Camp Gordon, Ga.; John J. Dolan, Camp Forrest, Tenn.; Edward B. Guller, Brookley Fld., Arnold W. Samuels, Camp Tyson, Tenn.; Norval I. Summers, Jr., Harding Fld., La.; Chester Twiddle, Hill Fld., Ogden, Utah.

First Lieutenants—Lyndon H. Arnold, Camp Shelby, Miss.; Ralph R. Bremers, Second Army, Memphis, Tenn.; Claude P. Craemer, Camp Livingston, La.; Frank M. Doiven, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Richard W. Dunn, Brookley Fld.; Jesse M. George, Camp Forrest; Lloyd W. Hough, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Charles A. LeClair, Brookley Fld.; Charles M. House, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Thomas Lynch III, Camp Livingston; James R. Maedler, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Lowell R. McKesson, Ft. Knox; Albert T. Santoro, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Jack E. Shideler, Jr., Ft. Knox; Thomas E. Slover, Orlando Air Base, Fla.; James E. Smalley, Barksdale Fld., La.; Paul I. Smith, Esler Fld., La.; William S. Wilder, Camp Beauregard, La.; Ralph E. Zahrobsky, Ft. Jackson.

Second Lieutenants—Stuart C. Bell, Camp Claiborne; Joseph A. Belmont, Base Fld. Ind.; Emanuel Bernstein, Lawson Fld., Ga.; Bayard F. Bjornson, Hill Fld., Utah; Sherman W. Brown, Jr., Camp Forrest; Ralph A. Courtney, Brookley Fld.; Victor E. DeGrasse, Daniel Fld., Ga.; Henry J. Goodman, Baton Rouge Air Base, La.; James A. Haynes, Brookley Fld.; William S. Ireland, Camp Shelby; Sumner P. Kallet, Camp Shelby; William L. Kleinfaste, Ft. Custer, Mich.; Marvin G. Krieger, Brookley Fld.; Robert W. Maher, Camp Forrest; Russell G. May, Jackson, Miss.; William B. McConnell, Brookley Fld.; Nicholas B. McDaniel, Jackson Army Air Base, Miss.; Daniel J. Murphy, Camp Robinson, Ark.; Willard O. Pabst, Camp Forrest; Stanley D. Reckart, Bowman Fld., Ky.; Leonard L. Reese, Jr., Brookley Fld.; Edward O. Spahr, Key Fld., Miss.; Jesse Stallings, Camp Shelby; Thomas N. Stewart, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; Robert P. Swann, Ogden Air Depot, Utah; Robert W. Thomas, Hill Fld.; John H. Treviranus, Camp Shelby; John C. Von Herberg, Jr., McChesna Fld., Calif.; William A. White, Ft. Knox.

Official U. S. War Communiques

War Department No. 220, 7 May

Philippine Theater: The War Department has been unofficially informed through a broadcast from a Japanese-controlled Manila radio station of what are purported to be the terms of the capitulation arranged after the fall of Corregidor. As a condition precedent to the cessation of attacks on the island forts, the Japanese are said to have insisted upon the immediate surrender of the scattered American and Philippine troops operating on the various islands of the Archipelago. In order to avoid further unnecessary sacrifices, General Wainwright is reported to have reluctantly acceded to these terms and to have broadcast appropriate orders to his field commanders.

The War Department has received no official information on the subject and has no knowledge of whether or not the reported conditions have been met.

Navy Department, No. 78, 8 May

Southwest Pacific: A naval engagement between our forces and those of the Japanese has been in continuous progress in the general area southward of Bismarck Archipelago in the Coral Sea, since Monday, May 3rd, and there is no indication yet of a cessation. Japanese losses are believed to be:

Sunk

- 1 Aircraft Carrier.
- 1 Heavy Cruiser.
- 1 Light Cruiser.
- 2 Destroyers.
- 4 Gunboats.
- 2 Transports or cargo vessels.

Damaged

- 1 Aircraft Carrier.
- 1 Heavy Cruiser.
- 1 Light Cruiser.
- 1 Seaplane Tender.
- 2 Transports or cargo vessels.

Details of losses and damage to our forces are not fully known at present but no credence should be given to claims that have been or may be put out by Tokyo.

Navy Department, No. 79, 9 May

Southwest Pacific: The Navy Department realizes that the American Public is aware of the unreliable nature of any claims emanating from an enemy source.

Recent announcements by the enemy have made sweeping claims regarding U. S. losses in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Reports received in the Navy Department to date fail to substantiate the loss of any U. S. aircraft carrier or battleship in that action.

Reports of damage to our forces are incomplete. They will be announced when the information will be without value to the enemy.

War Department, No. 221, 10 May

Japan: The War Department announced today that the planes which recently raided Japan were United States Army bombers. The attack was made in clear weather in the middle of the day, the planes flying at low altitudes—so low that it was necessary to avoid barrage balloons. The selected targets were unmistakable and were accurately attacked with demolition and incendiary bombs. Military, naval and industrial plants were the

objectives in the vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and other localities. Large fires were started which continued to burn in some instances for at least two days.

An interesting side light on the raid was the fact that as the planes approached Japan a propaganda broadcast in English was being transmitted by a Tokyo radio station. The announcer was detailing the pleasures of life in Japan and the freedom from fear of bombing. Suddenly, this program was cut off and a warning was broadcast in Japanese to the effect that Tokyo was then being bombed by a great number of low-flying airplanes which were travelling at terrific speed. The Japanese announcer stated that these planes were moving too fast to be overtaken. He later reported that three Japanese interceptor planes had been lost.

Later in the afternoon a further broadcast announced that there were between three and four thousand casualties. The Japanese people were asked to pray for rain to extinguish the fires and to decrease the chance for further air raids. Subsequently, the tone of the broadcast became less feverish and it was announced that only hospitals, schools, and other points of no possible military value had been bombed and that even then the damage had been slight. Forty-eight hours later the Tokyo broadcaster reported that the fires started during the raid were then under control.

Navy Department, No. 80, 11 May

Far East: Information has been received that U. S. submarines operating in the Far East have sunk the following Japanese ships:

- One destroyer.
- One naval cargo ship.
- One medium-sized cargo ship.

These sinkings have not been reported in any previous Navy Department communique and are not related to the recent engagement in the Coral Sea.

Honored at Norwich Graduation

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science, and Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, received an honorary degree of Bachelor of Laws at graduation ceremonies this week at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. Both degrees were awarded in absentia. Ambassador Grew is still in Japan.

Norwich, a military college, graduated 84 seniors who were simultaneously awarded bachelor degrees and commissions as second lieutenants.

Vote Funds for Widow

The Senate has approved a bill, S. 1143, which would hold Mrs. Dayee Jones, widow of Lt. Roy Vernon Jones, to be beneficiary of a \$10,000 National Service Life Insurance policy.

It was pointed out that Lieutenant Jones, a member of the 116th Observation Squadron, killed on a flight on 21 Oct. 1940, had applied for the insurance several times but had been unable to receive the policy because forms were not furnished to his station.

SMOKER'S HACK—Case No. 15



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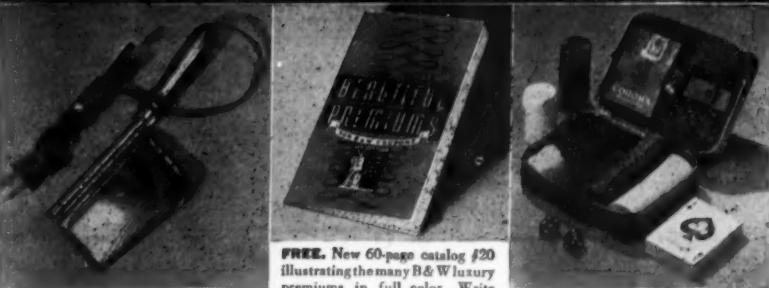
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"The Locators"

Considerable progress is being reported by the recently formed organization "The Locators," who have set themselves to the task of establishing a file of addresses of army officers' wives who have set up residences in the United States while their husbands are away on service.

The organization was started by Mrs. Charles R. Bathurst, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., who received letters from several army wives in which they asked the whereabouts of mutual friends. Since she did not have these addresses, she wrote The Adjutant General of the Army's office asking for information.

The Adjutant General's office replied, in part, "Owing to the pressure of urgent official business, which is steadily increasing and the many requests for various lists and other record information, this office has been constrained to adhere to the policy of denying such requests, because of the additional work involved."

Accordingly Mrs. Bathurst organized the Locators and, under the War Relief Unit, a service center has been set up and the files have been started.

An announcement from the organization states:

"How can you help? First of all, sit right down and send us your given name and address, together with the rank and name of your husband, as it appears on the official register and directory list. For example, Mrs. Alice Dumbguard, 2144 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., Husband, Lt. Col. John J. Dumbguard, Field Artillery. Second, by writing to 'The Locators,' Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, P. O. Box 537, enclosing a self-addressed penny postal card, on the reverse side of which is noted the given name of the person about whom you are inquiring, and her husband's name and rank, and your signature. Help us to help you and your friends get together. We are willing to

staff and maintain this service absolutely without charge, if you will cooperate with us. Don't wait until you want an address. Some friend may be eager to locate you. Help us complete our files immediately.

"You will be amazed at the prompt attention given to inquiries. We swoop down on each mail, and post returns with incredible swiftness.

"Addresses are furnished upon individual application only. No lists will be given out to unauthorized sources. While all precautions will be taken, 'The Locators' assume no responsibility in case of mistaken identity, incorrect address, and other legal or fascinating complications."

Following are the service people in The Locators:

Mrs. Charles H. Bathurst—President and Originator.

Mrs. Francis R. Sweeney—Publicity.

Mrs. Lolra C. Pumphrey—Secretary.

Mrs. B. L. Roberts—Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. Numa Watson—Treasurer.

Mrs. George O. N. Loden, Chief of Files.

Mrs. Arthur G. Trudeau, Communications.

Malmen and "spies":

Mrs. Welborn Griffith

Mrs. Phillip H. Bethune

Mrs. Francis E. Gillette

Mrs. John B. Bennett

Mrs. Wilfrid Hardy

Mrs. George O. N. Loden

Mrs. Alfred P. Kitten

Mrs. Ira Kelly

Mrs. Charles Beasley

Mrs. Phillips

Mrs. C. R. Peck

Mrs. G. Campbell

Names of the wives The Locators are now seeking:

Mrs. LeRoy Edwards, wife of LeRoy Edwards, Lt. Col.

Mrs. Harrison W. Cochran, wife of Colonel Cochran, deceased.

Mrs. H. S. Tubbs, wife of Captain Tubbs, CAC.

Mrs. Newman R. Laughinghouse.

Mrs. John H. Davies.

Mrs. Roy D. Burdick, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Burdick.

Mrs. Agnes Barnes, wife of General Julian Barnes.

Mrs. Frank Nelson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Nelson, Cav.

Mrs. Rena Lawrence, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence, Cav.

Battle of Coral Sea

United States Naval and Air Forces last week broke up one Japanese threat to push farther south in the Pacific in the great battle of the Coral Sea sinking or damaging an estimated total of 22 enemy ships in what will be classed as one of the greatest sea battles in history.

The United States Naval and Air Forces suffered only "relatively light" losses in the great sea fight according to a communique from General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia, although the actual number of American ships sunk or damaged in the battle has not been revealed.

Officially the Navy Department has listed 17 ships as sunk or damaged, however reports from General MacArthur's headquarters have added at least five other vessels to this total. Throughout the weekend and early this week, the American forces swept over the Coral Sea in a death hunt for the battered remnants of Japan's invasion fleet, which was hurled back from the approaches to Australia with appalling losses.

Included in the Navy's communique of enemy vessels sunk or damaged were the following:

Sunk—one aircraft carrier, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, two destroyers, four gunboats, and two transports or cargo vessels.

Damaged—one aircraft carrier (reported sunk by eyewitnesses although not officially confirmed), one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, one sea plane tender, and two transports or cargo vessels.

The action in the Coral Sea began on 4 May according to the official report and continued for four days. In this initial

phase, the Japanese were estimated to have lost up to 100,000 tons of warships—nearly as much tonnage as was lost by either Germany or Britain in the Battle of Jutland, which has been ranked as the biggest in modern history.

To date only the loss of three aircraft has been acknowledged by the Navy Department. The Japanese, however have claimed the sinking of one American battleship of the California class, and other vessels, but the Navy Department warned of "the unreliable nature of any claims emanating from an enemy source."

In a sequel to the great battle, American bombing plans on Monday sunk two enemy submarines in the Solomon Island area, bringing the total of enemy vessels sunk or crippled to 22. Competent observers, however, in Australia said that there were good grounds to believe that Allied announcements of Japanese naval losses had been minimized. It was also reported that loss of life to the enemy might be appalling as additional data on the number of transports sunk were made known.

Despatches from Australia on Monday reported the battered remnants of the enemy fleet had taken uneasy shelter in island bases and that General MacArthur's headquarters had announced that the battle was completely over. These same reports said that at least 500 planes had taken part in the battle, which was fought about 450 miles off the coast of Australia.

Unofficial dispatches describing the battle said that Japanese ships had struggled desperately to escape from the fury of the American attacks. Breaking formations, the ships scattered in all directions, it was reported. One Japanese aircraft carrier was reported to have wheeled in a complete turn in a frantic effort to dodge the bombs. United States airmen, the dispatches said, made a photographic record of the battle—the most astounding photographic scoop on record."

Investigate Mail Delivery

Protest against what he calls the "no-delivery of mail to the troops and sailors," has been voiced by Rep. Maas, of Minn., who told House members that the Naval Affairs Committee is looking into this matter as it pertains to the Navy.

He said that in some cases service personnel overseas "have not received any mail for two or three months." He called particular attention to the fact that troops ordered overseas did not promptly receive letters containing money from relatives with which they might purchase things before being sent overseas.



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Service Pay Bill

(Continued from First Page)

Medical treatment on furlough—The House overruled its committee and adopted an amendment which would guarantee medical treatment for men on furlough for periods in excess of 24 hours.

Retired pay of officers—The House insisted that no increases in retired pay of officers shall result through adoption of S. 2025.

Navy, Marine World War officers—The House insists that Navy and Marine Corps officers hereafter retired, who served in the World War, shall receive 75 per cent of active duty pay.

Faddis amendment—Requiring Secretary of War and Navy to furnish data on all officers commissioned without prior military experience; making Navy and Marine commissions probationary pending completion of indoctrination training.

Temporary law—Making the act effective only for the duration of the war and for 12 months thereafter.

Few Real Differences

Actually, few of these differences will result in protracted debate between the two Houses. Biggest struggle no doubt will result on the temporary feature proposed by the House. Senator Johnson, of Colo., sponsor of S. 2025, who has worked longer on the bill than any other man will no doubt be reluctant to see his work go by the board as temporary legislation. His ideal, he has declared, has been to make service in the armed forces "a career" and he successfully resisted Senate proposals to make the bill temporary. However, the same Senate forces may compel acceptance of this House amendment. The House Military Committee did not seriously oppose it.

Next fight will be over the increases for sixth and seventh grade men. This is essentially a matter of economics—cost of the increase will be tremendous by comparison with original estimates of cost of the pay revisions.

On the same grounds the Senate may object to removal of limitations on total pay and allowances of senior officers.

None of the other House amendments should prove unacceptable to the Senate.

The two-day House debate on the measure began with an exposition by Representative Brooks, of La., of the general

objectives of the bill. Mr. Brooks, chairman of the House Military Affairs Subcommittee which supervised technical drafting of the bill, pointed out that although the interdepartmental pay committee had recommended graduated increases for all commissioned officers, his committee had concurred with the Senate in recommending increases for second lieutenants and ensigns only.

He stated that there were three matters of possible controversy. One was the proposal to increase the retired pay of Class-B officers. The second was the Faddis amendment. The third was the suspension of the enlistment bonus.

Mr. Brooks was followed by Chairman May who stated he strenuously objected to increases in the retired pay of Class-B officers.

"I object to that," he said. "I do not think the pay of retired officers of the last World War applies to this particular situation and this particular piece of legislation."

"This is a pay bill and the committee, after carefully studying the facts, decided that the present base pay, as well as the retired pay of all Army officers above the grade of second lieutenant, was probably reasonable at this time, but might ultimately require some additional study and legislation."

"We have agreed in the Military Affairs Committee that we will set up a special committee to make a study of the general subject of pay of the upper grades of the Army of the United States, including the Navy and other services."

Representative Vinson of Georgia, Chairman of the powerful Naval Affairs Committee, asked Mr. May if he did not think "it is better to have a joint committee than to have just one committee to deal with that matter?"

Congressman May concurred in this proposal and suggested also that Representative Wadsworth of New York, one of the drafters of the 1922 Pay Act, be included as one of the members.

In accordance with this proposal Representative Brooks introduced the following resolution:

Be it resolved, A committee for the purpose of studying the rates of pay received by the commissioned service in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, with a view of adjusting pay schedules in each of said branches of Service, correcting any inequalities existing therein, simplifying the methods of computation and generally establishing rates of pay for commissioned personnel, based upon present economic conditions and the needs of the said services, is hereby created and this Committee shall be composed of two representatives each from the standing committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs of both the House and Senate of the United States; that this Committee shall have the power to hold hearings and hear witnesses and to make the necessary reports back to the House and Senate, respectively, setting forth findings and recommendations of said Joint Committee.

The proposed increases in rental allowances were questioned by Representative Vinson, but Mr. Brooks defended them, pointing out that they were recommended by the interdepartmental pay committee.

"The allowance for those without dependents started at \$45 per month," said Mr. Brooks. "Then we go up \$15 for each grade. For officers with dependents it started with \$60 for rental allowance, then proceeded higher for each grade at the rate of \$15 per month, which is the same in the case of those with dependents and those without dependents. It is the same increase."

A scathing indictment of the proposal to increase pay of Class-B officers was voiced by Representative Martin of Iowa, a retired regular Army captain. Mr. Martin, Mr. May, and Mr. Faddis of Pennsylvania placed in the *Congressional Record* excerpts from the records of 98 of the Class-B officers, showing that each of the officers in question had been retired for cause. Although each of these officers has been out of the service for an average of thirteen and one-half years, he said, the bill as reported would increase their retired pay by an average of \$100 a month. Regardless of the emergency, he said, the Army desires the services of none of these men on active duty.

A defense of the Class-B officers was advanced by Representative Kilday of Texas, who pointed out that the War De-

partment itself had admitted that there was "some merit" in the proposal to increase the pay of these officers to 75 per cent of their active duty pay.

"The retired list and what we do with it," countered Mr. Martin, "has no part in our present war effort which the active Army is fighting."

The first test of strength between the Military and the Naval Affairs Committee came when Representative Vinson offered an amendment which would permit the heads of departments to certify the fact of dependency, such certification to be binding upon the Comptroller General. The amendment was defeated on a voice vote, largely as a result of criticisms by Representative Wadsworth and Representative Kilday that such an amendment would lead to a recurrence of former scandals. When Mr. Vinson admitted that his amendment was submitted at the request of the Bureau of Navigation, Mr. Wadsworth said, "I am not surprised."

Representative Snyder of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Military Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee urged that bandmasters be placed in the third pay period. However, he offered no specific amendment to accomplish this objective.

The proposal to raise the pay of privates and apprentice seamen to \$50 a month and the pay of privates first class and ordinary seamen to \$54 a month was advanced by Representative Rankin, of Miss. Representative Sutphin, of N. J., amended the amendment to increase the pay of the seventh grade to \$60. Mr. Sutphin's amendment was defeated on a voice vote, but Mr. Rankin's amendment was carried by a tentative vote of 102 to 40 and later confirmed in a roll call vote, 331 to 28.

The next proposal to amend the bill, advanced by Representative Hall, of N. Y., designed to pay transportation home of soldiers on furlough was defeated by a voice vote. However, adopted by a 95-24 vote was a proposal by Miss Sumner, of Ill., that the government pay hospitalization of service personnel who might be injured or disabled while on leave in excess of 24 hours.

The attack of Representatives Faddis, May, and Martin on the proposal to increase retired pay of officers was upheld by a 99-37 vote. Mr. Faddis' amendment went further than a mere reference to Class-B officers and provided that none of the increases in the bill would be applicable to retired commissioned officers.

The House also adopted an amendment by Senator Maas of Minnesota, to insure that all officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who have had World War service and who shall hereafter be retired shall be at least 75 per cent of their active-duty pay.

A proposal by Representative Pace, of Ga., that the bonus of \$10 for enlisted men who have served for 12 months be retained in addition to other increases in the bill was voted down by the House.

A great deal of time was spent by the House on section 20 of the bill, which was sponsored by Representative Faddis, of Pa., and which provides that the Secretary of War shall furnish to Congress in the case of every person commissioned without prior military experience names, ages, legal residence, rank, branch of service and special qualifications therefor.

Mr. Faddis amended his own section on the House floor to provide that the

Secretary of the Navy shall furnish such data as well, for officers commissioned in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. His amendment also provides that the two secretaries shall furnish such information immediately after passage of the bill, instead of at six month intervals after approval.

The section was further amended by Representative McCormack, of Mass., who inserted a proviso, "That the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall not be required to report persons commissioned where such disclosure would in his opinion jeopardize the national interest or safety."

A final amendment to the section was added at the request of Mr. Vinson to provide:

"Hereafter, except for persons who may be commissioned in the staff corps of the Naval Reserve and those who possess specialized knowledge or skill as certified by the Secretary of the Navy, persons recommended for regular commissions as officers in the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve shall satisfactorily complete a course of indoctrinal training, in a probationary status, prior to the issuance of such regular commission."

Representative Sanders, of La., proposed an amendment, rejected by the (Please turn to Page 1036)

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon, Thursday, for the President of the Philippine Commonwealth, Manuel Quezon, and Mrs. Quezon.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson and the Secretary of the Navy Knox were among the cabinet members present.

Also at the party were General and Mrs. George C. Marshall, Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, Admiral and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, the Philippine High Commissioner and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, Capt. John L. McCrea, Col. O. R. Stillinger, United States Military Aide to President Quezon; and Comdr. C. L. Tyler, United States Naval Aide to President Quezon.

The Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, attended the opening of the President's Lounge for Men in the Armed Services at Union Station on Sunday afternoon, and though not on the programme, responded with a timely little speech when called upon. Among distinguished citizens who spoke from the platform, including Mr. Paul V. McNutt, who served in the last war, was a young soldier, titled on the programme: "The Man in the Service," who was otherwise nameless. He gave his appreciation of the comfortable and attractive lounge that was once the President's waiting and reception room, and as he passed from the platform, the Chief of the Armed Forces, General Marshall, reached forward and grasped his hand, giving it a hearty shake, a gesture which touched a responsive chord in many a heart in the audience.

General and Mrs. Marshall had motored up from Virginia, where they had been guests of Mrs. Patrick Hurley, wife of Brigadier General Hurley, now United States Minister to New Zealand, who was hostess at a luncheon at Belmont, in honor of the New Zealand Minister and Mrs. Walter Nash. Mrs. Marshall was

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

handsome in a black ensemble with white hat ornamented with black ribbon.

Working hand in hand with the Metropolitan Civilian Defense and USO Council, is a group of women, many of whom were on the Sunday reception committee. Some of those were Mrs. Ernest J. King, wife of Admiral King; Mrs. Holcomb, wife of Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC; Mrs. Louis McC. Little, wife of General Little, USMC; Mrs. James C. Byrnes, Mrs. G. Howland Chase, Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Mrs. M. O. Lorenze, Mrs. Wilson Compton, Mrs. Claude Pepper, Mrs. John Jay O'Connor, Mrs. George H. O'Connor, Mrs. Lawrence Arnold, Mrs. Burgoyne Jones, Mrs. Mason Gulick, who stood next to Mrs. Lionel Atwill, who headed the receiving line.

From one of the women who received, it was learned that Msgr. Edward Buckley, for years the head of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, now the pro-cathedral of Washington, has a plan for "the stranger within our gates," not soldiers, sailors or marines, but the large army of young women here for the duration, perhaps longer, and that they, too, may have a "home away from home," this much loved prelate, who owns The Play House, as it was originally dubbed when under the auspices of the theatrically-minded smart set, is going to make it into a club for war workers.

The Play House is in N street, just a few feet west of Connecticut avenue, an attractive, roomy mansion. In its palmy days it was the rendezvous for the socially elect, with the late Preston Gibson as its head.

Amid the many brilliant social events given in honor of Senor Manuel Prado, President of Peru, who was the Capital's distinguished guest the past week, was a little gathering that escaped the notice of most. It was an informal tea at the Peruvian Legation, with the Ambassador, the Dean of the Corps, Senor Don Manuel de Freyre, as host, at which General Marshall, the United States Chief of Staff, was the principal guest. He was there to receive from the Peruvian President a signal honor, the bestowal upon him of the decoration of Peru's "Order of the Sun."

Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, wife of the Under Secretary of War, will be hostess at an informal tea, Monday afternoon, for some of the members of the Parent-Teachers Association of Gordon Junior High School of Georgetown. Mrs. Patterson was glimpsed Sunday at the Union Station USO party, sitting next the District Engineer Commissioner, Gen. Charles Kutz, and Mrs. Kutz, and again Thursday afternoon when the New Zealand Minister and Mrs. Walter Nash held their at-home.

Mrs. Howard C. Davidson, wife of Colonel Davidson, was hostess to the Georgetown Garden Club last week, entertaining the group at the mansion once the home of General U. S. Grant in R Street. Colonel and Mrs. Davidson also own Cremona, an historic mansion in Maryland.

For the entertainment of the club, Mrs. Allen Ellender, wife of the Senator from Louisiana, showed moving pictures of the floral planting in New Orleans and the growing and processing of cane sugar.

A group of women of the Diplomatic Corps, largely representative of the allied nations, attended the luncheon and lecture given under the auspices of the Home Hospitality Committee, of which Mrs. Martin Vogel is chairman. The gathering was entertained by a lecture given by Madame Wessel, wife of the Military Attache of the Swedish Legation, whose subject was "Sweden Today." Many of the women in this group are aiding the larger contingent of Americans who are working for the comfort and pleasure of the soldiers in and about and passing through Washington. Among

(Please turn to Page 1034)



MISS CLAIRE LEA REED-HILL daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ellis Reed-Hill, USCG, of Chevy Chase, Md., whose engagement to Mr. Charles John Dillman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Dillman, of Rochester, Mich., has been announced by her parents.

Weddings and Engagements

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Winfield Orval L. Shrum, Ft. Devens, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis Gardner, to Lt. William Cuthbert Farley. Miss Shrum is a graduate of Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa., class of '41, where she was a member of the Sigma Sigma Sigma sorority. Lieutenant Farley is a graduate of Auburn University, Auburn, Ala., class of '39, and is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. Lieutenant Farley is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Flake Farley of Opelika, Ala., and is now stationed at Camp Lee, Va. The wedding will take place on 14 June at Camp Lee.

The marriage of Miss Malda Lovell Barnhart to Lt. David Lawrence Rose was solemnized in the old Fort Riley Chapel, on Saturday, 4 April, at five-thirty in the afternoon. The bride, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank H. Barnhart, was lovely in a wedding gown of cloud net over white satin with long train. Her veil was white bridal illusion, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and stephanotis.

Her matron of honor was Mrs. Edward Francis Gillivan; maid of honor, Miss Peggy Harris; and bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Strong Thompson and Mrs. Edgar W. Schroeder.

Lieutenant Rose had as his best man Lt. Duane S. Cason, and his ushers were Lt. U. L. Bell, Lt. George Bach, Lt. Thomas White, Lt. J. E. Gould, Lt. Jack Lyons, Lt. Eben R. Jones, Lt. R. Nelson Ackerly, and Lt. Norman B. Morrison. Lt. Andrew White, CRTC, sang two beautiful selections, and Private Spaulding, CRTC, was the organist.

The ushers formed the traditional arch of swords at the chancel steps. An escort wagon, drawn by four horses, and a mounted escort of ten men from the Horsemanship Dept., CRTC, formed in front of the church and, led by Lieutenant Bach, escorted the bridegroom around the post, ending at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Barnhart, where a reception was held. Private Frank H. Barnhart, jr., brother of the bride, was one of the mounted escorts.

Following a wedding trip they are now at Platte Count, Junction City, Kas. Lieutenant Rose was graduated from Norwich University and is now on duty with the Horsemanship Department, Cavalry Replacement Centre.

Rear Adm. Lloyd H. Chandler, in the

absence of his son, Capt. Theodore Edson Chandler, gave his granddaughter's hand in marriage, when, she, Theodora Edson Chandler, became the bride of Ensign John James Green, USN, at a charming nuptial event Saturday afternoon, 9 May, which took place in the Chapel of Mount Vernon Seminary in Washington, D. C.

The wedding date was advanced due to Navy orders, but full service details were carried out amid a scene gay with masses of flowers accented with lighted tapers on the altar before which the Chaplain of the Naval Academy, Rev. William N. Thomas, officiated. Mr. E. William Brackett, organist of St. John's Church, Georgetown, played the nuptial music.

In filmy white mousseline de sole, with bodice of lace and full flared skirt edged with lace, the bride made a lovely picture, enveloped in a tulle veil that fell to the hem of her gown in front and to the end of the train in the back. About her throat she wore a diamond and sapphire lavalliere, which had been the wedding gift of her father to her mother, and her bouquet was of baby white gladioli, showered with valley lilies.

She was attended by Miss Elizabeth Goring Bliss, as maid of honor.

Ensign Green, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller Green, of Kansas City, Mo., had for his best man, Ensign D. B. Benham, USN, and ushers and guards of honor were Ensigns R. G. Tower, G. T. Weems, M. N. P. Hinkamp, W. E. Simmons, T. W. Ten Eyck and V. E. Blinton.

Leaving the chapel of Mt. Vernon Seminary, under the traditional arch of sabers, the wedding couple repaired to the Chevy Chase Club, where a reception was held. Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. Green, mothers of the contracting couple, welcomed the guests.

The bride's paternal great-grandfather was Senator Eaton Chandler of New Hampshire, who also served as Secretary of the Navy in the Administration of President Chester A. Arthur.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Maxson Tozer, USN-Ret., Coronado, Calif., announce the marriage of their daughter, Anne Austin Gayle, to Lt. Roy Edwin Green, Jr., in Yuma, Ariz., 29 April 1942. Mrs. Green is the daughter of Capt. Lester Templeton Gayle, Jr., USA-Ret., of Portsmouth. (Please turn to Page 1034)

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Dr. Manuel Prado, President of Peru, was the guest of honor last Friday at a luncheon given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. John R. Boardall, at the Superintendent's quarters. With Dr. Prado, was his son, Manuel Prado Cortado and members of the State Department and Peruvian Embassy. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Tisdale, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph O. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Stoll, Mrs. Duncan Curry, Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Mrs. Douglas Howard, Mrs. Laurence McNair, Mrs. L. D. McCormick, Lt. and Mrs. O. B. Ugarteche, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Be La Peste, Comdr. and Mrs. Felix Johnson, Lt. Charles Smith and Lt. D. L. Martineau. Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Hurst were week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan Curry at their home on Upshur Road, Naval Academy.

Lt. and Mrs. Lloyd E. Root of Washington, and Lt. Ellis P. Root, USA, of Camp Wheeler, Ga. were guests for the week-end of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Root.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Barden will entertain at cocktails Wednesday afternoon at their home "El Rio Vista," for members of the Electrical Engineering Dept. of the Naval Academy.

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd gave a luncheon on Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. Owen Wiggins.

Mrs. Laurance DuBose, wife of Captain DuBose, USN, and her daughter, Miss Anne DuBose, have recently arrived from Newport, R. I. and have opened their home at Wardour. Admiral and Mrs. Thomas H. Hart were luncheon guests on Sunday of Rear Adm. and Mrs. John R. Boardall.

LONG BEACH, CALIF. 10 May 1942

Mrs. William S. Pye, wife of Vice Admiral Pye, is being feted by Southern California civilian friends and those in service set circles since her recent arrival by clipper from Honolulu. After a short stay in San Francisco, Mrs. Pye went south to be the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Wallace in their Coronado home.

Accompanying Mrs. Pye to the southern city was Mrs. Nancy Shea, wife of Col. Augustine Shea, author of "Army Wife," who spent three weeks in San Francisco and has

more recently been visiting in Los Angeles. At a meeting of the Beverly Hills Women's Club, Mrs. Shea described in an intimate way some of the experiences contained in her book.

Mrs. Pye is receiving congratulations on the publication of her book, "Navy Wife," for which Mrs. Shea was the collaborator with the ranking Navy matron, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace were hosts soon after the arrival of their house guests at a luncheon given in the Commissioned Officers' mess, to which they invited a group of close friends.

Important additions to the service contingent here are Maj. Robert Allen Merchant, AC, USA, and Mrs. Merchant, who came from Haddonsville, N. J., and are staying at 235½ Grizaba Ave. with their attractive sub-deb daughter, Miss Martha Merchant. The couple entertained nine guests at a party Thursday evening in Pacific Coast Club, in celebration of Miss Merchant's birth anniversary.

One of the younger Navy matrons, Mrs. Francis Brown (Juanita Lewis), wife of Lt. Brown, has resumed her former place in society circles of Long Beach since arriving several months ago from Hawaii with her 2-year-old son, Francis, Jr. They have been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lewis, pioneer residents of the city and are now residing at 119 Euclid Avenue near them. Mrs. Brown entertained as her guest at the luncheon last week of Officers' Wives Club in Pacific Coast Club Mrs. Roy Davenport (Jane Gorham), wife of Lt. Davenport, who came south recently from Vallejo for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Gorham of Los Angeles.

Another younger set matron has arrived. Mrs. Richard C. Williams, Jr., (Alleen Montgomery), wife of Lt. Williams, who came from Honolulu with her three children, Jane, Ann and Richard, Jr. after a visit with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Robert R. Montgomery, they are now residing at 3801 Livingston Drive.

NORFOLK, VA. 14 May 1942

The fortnightly Bridge Tea at the Officers Club Naval Operating Base was held Tuesday afternoon with the tea and coffee tables presided over by Mrs. Truman E. Ayers and Mrs. James M. Bain. Others playing were Mrs. C. K. Wildman, Mrs. Alan C. Bell, Mrs. Granville I. Filler, Mrs. H. O. Durham, Mrs. C. C. Cooley, Mrs. Edward L. Beck, Mrs. Clyde Gray West, Mrs. E. J. Stelter, Mrs. George H. Dana, Mrs. Arthur E. Bartlett, Mrs. Robert Yowell, Mrs. J. W. Steele, Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, Mrs. W. B. Lobaugh, Mrs. E. M. Woodson, Mrs. H. C. Warwick, Mrs. H. A. Dennee, Mrs. O. C. Held, Mrs. G. E. Klok, Mrs. A. L. Burleigh, Mrs. D. H. Vance, Mrs. C. D. Barnard, Mrs. L. A. Tatem, Mrs. Robert Cofer, Mrs. H. Adrian McClure, Mrs. John Broach, Mrs. J. R. Tague, Mrs. Charles A. Young, Mrs. L. W. Strickler, Mrs. W. P. Jackson, Mrs. Clarine H. Wynn, Mrs. Frank Schlapp, Mrs. H. T. Bowerland, Mrs. Millard Savage, Mrs. T. Marshall Belamy, Jr., Mrs. L. J. Jennings, Mrs. L. H. Hartung, Mrs. H. M. Wilkinson, Mrs. C. H. Cotter, Mrs. James W. Derrickson, Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Mrs. Andrew L. Haas, Mrs. C. L. Walton, Mrs. Horace Butterfield, Mrs. Lawrence Treadwell, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Kinloch Gardner, Mrs. George Ordman, Mrs. Lawrence Kalb, Mrs. Willard Hageboom, Mrs. James E. Pettis, Mrs. J. Terrell, Mrs. C. P. A. Chambeault, Mrs. J. Henderson, Mrs. A. Levine, Mrs. H. S. Keimling, Mrs. W. S. Belcher, Mrs. N. D. Murray and Mrs. Doyle White.

A group of wives of officers of the United States Coast Guard entertained Friday afternoon at their monthly bridge party, given at the home of Mrs. Gaines Tyler on Monterey Avenue, Edgewater. Those playing were Mrs. Russell L. Lucas, Mrs. M. A. Long, Mrs. Pearl Eldridge, Mrs. W. J. Wheeler, Mrs. R. B. Hall, Mrs. Lucien J. Ker, Mrs. C. J. Sullivan, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Granville I. Filler, Mrs. Marius D. Martina, Mrs. W. C. Capron, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. William Childress, Mrs. Ben Chiswell, Mrs. N. C. Manyon, Mrs. Victor Schmidt, and Mrs. George Girdler.

FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEX. 11 May 1942

The Ladies' Luncheons seem to hold top place in the "social doings" and among those entertaining at the Officers' Club were Mesdames Evan Humphrey who was honoring Mrs. D. I. Sultan and twelve other friends, on Thursday. A charmingly appointed table with a color scheme of pink and gold.

On Friday, 8 May, Mrs. Thomas Slavens entertained about forty friends at the Bright Shawl, three large oblong vases of peach gladioli adorned the long table. After the luncheon the guests were fortunate in hearing Mrs. Averys Book Review, which is always a treat.

Col. and Mrs. E. R. Coppock, were hosts to thirty friends, at a farewell party on Sunday afternoon, at their San Antonio home "Comanche Lookout" before taking their departure for their summer home "Bond Farms" in Indiana. All sorts of games were in progress during the afternoon, both indoors and out,

and due to rain-showers, the huge fire-place was a charming spot for gathering. Colonel and Mrs. Coppock were assisted in greeting and entertaining their guests, by their daughter Miss Nancy Coppock, and Lt. Ray Coppock and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Coppock. Among the guests were the Misses Lillian S. Street, Kay Easton, Jo Ann Brown, Sue Rucker, May Lorraine Sherrard, and Marguerite Gaines. Lieutenants Bill Hensley, Ed McCreery, Fred Hollman, D. Shelton, Albert Schultz, Charles Schultz and Oliver. Capt. and Mrs. Byron Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt Corning, Jr. and Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Burr.

There is always a flutter of excitement over the opening of a swimming pool each year, and it was true of the one at the Officers' Club, last Sunday, when a group of Post girls

and their beaux made merry. Due to our cool grey days and quite a bit of rain, there is more swimming than sunning right now.

A very charming group of Army wives luncheon at the "Bright Shawl" this past Wednesday, were Mesdames C. L. Mitchell, C. A. White, H. S. Hansell, Robert Milam, Thomas Bernard, Kinale Edmunds, W. A. Pearman, M. McLemore, F. C. Morris, S. C. Lackey, James Heysinger, Miss Billie Heysinger, Mesdames F. R. de Funak, W. C. Babcock, F. C. Doyle, Reginald Vance and her guest, Mrs. Ken Slosser of New York. This luncheon was held in the Victorian Room where the dainty wall and draperies of soft yellow and grey, with blending pastel linens and spring flowers, always creates a charming picture.



We're Pleased that You're Pleased!

Thanks for the big O.K. you men put on swell-tasting Wrigley's Spearmint Gum

The way you men go for Wrigley's Spearmint Gum proves to the "folks at home"—and to us, too—that our product is *mighty good to chew!*

You enjoy chewing Wrigley's Spearmint because it seems to give you a lift when you're working hard. And that hefty, long-lasting real spearmint flavor is downright satisfying when you're off duty, and at other times.

So we're pleased that you like Wrigley's Spearmint Gum—pleased and *plenty proud*, too!

The Makers of Wrigley's Spearmint Gum

W-40



Try a Wine Cocktail!

One of the many reasons for the appreciation of delicious cocktails... by guests as well as hosts... is that Great Western, with their superior and exclusive values, make smart, inexpensive drinks.

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Society News

(Continued from Page 1032)

those present were: Mme. Bostrom, wife of the Swedish Minister; Mme. Felipe Munilla, wife of the Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy; Lady M. P. Bajpai, Mme. Dedekam, Mme. Le Gallais, wife of the Minister of Luxembourg; Mme. Cervenka, Senora de Echegaray, Senora de Scillingo, Mme. Thors, wife of the Minister of Iceland; and Mme. Hurban, wife of the Minister of Czechoslovakia. Mrs. Ralph Close, wife of the Minister from South Africa, is another woman of the Corps who is interested in this project for service men.

Capt. Charles Brooks, USMC, has been joined by Mrs. Brooks and they are established in quarters at the Marine Barracks in Washington.

Newcomers in the Marine Barracks personnel are 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Walter W. Hiltseman, jr., of Texas.

Capt. Norman Scott, USN, and Mrs. Scott entertained informally at supper at the Army-Navy Country Club on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Chester Wood, wife of Commander Wood, has as her guest, Mrs. Harrison Tyler Field, of Waterford, Conn.

Col. John Potts, the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, and Mrs. Potts have moved to "Fontaine," their pied de terre on the Mount Vernon Boulevard on the Potomac, for the summer months.

The post parades at the Marine Barracks have been inaugurated for the summer, taking place every Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at five-fifteen o'clock.

Since the al fresco luncheons last summer proved such a success, Service wives, "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts" have opened up another outdoor mecca for officers to partake of the noon-day snack in the open.

The women of the AWVS inaugurated the second season, Tuesday, with the Navy Band giving the gala touch; the location, the open space near Twenty-first Street and Constitution Avenue, and the favored personnel the officers who toll in the Army and Navy buildings nearby. Mrs. L. D. Gasser, wife of General Gasser, is chairman of hostesses.

Mere civilians and women workers may find sustenance in this out-door cafeteria, but one spot is reserved and called the "Officers' Club," and there priorities are in force.

Mrs. Harry E. Storms, wife of Colonel Storms, SC, and son, Robert E. Storms, recently evacuated from Panama, have taken an apartment at Abington Hall, 155 Union Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. Miss Marian Alice Storms remained in Panama as a secretary in the G-2 Office. She has signed for the duration.

Mrs. William A. Enemark has arrived from Louisiana and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Breckinridge A. Day, of 2100 Connecticut Avenue.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1032)

Va., and the great-niece of Judge D. Lawrence Groner of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Green is of the class of '38, Naval Academy, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edwin Green of Whiting, Ill.

The engagement is announced of Miss Amy Ann Craig and Mr. John Rutledge Doran, son of Dr. and Mrs. William Guy Doran, of Maplewood, N. J., now in the naval air service.

Miss Craig, daughter of Mrs. Alexander M. Craig, and the late Mr. Craig of South Orange, was graduated from Miss Beard's School and later the Finch Junior College. Her fiancé attended Colgate and Columbia Universities and the law school of the latter.

Capt. and Mrs. Pierce Power-Waters of London, Eng., and Bayside Queens, L. I., have announced the betrothal of

their daughter, Patricia, to Mr. John Arthur Long, son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Long of Charlotte, N. C.

The bride-elect is a great-great-grand-niece of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, and her father served in the last war as Captain of Royal Engineers in the British Army. She studied at Roehampton Convent, London, and made her theatrical debut in New York in "My Dear Children," in which the star was Mr. John Barrymore.

Tonight at half-after-eight in the Ft. Myer Chapel, Miss Peggy Simpson will become the bride of Ens. William A. Engdahl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Engdahl of Sisseton, S. D. Ensign Engdahl was graduated from the Naval Academy in '41, and his fiancée, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elsworth Lee Simpson of Arlington, Va., attended Arlington Hall.

Another Navy wedding to take place when Dan Cupid does not conflict with the plans of Uncle Sam, is that of Miss Norma Virginia Curran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Francis Curran of Portsmouth, Va., who will become the bride of Lt. (jg) William R. Glennon, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harrison T. Glennon, and grandson of Mrs. James H. Glennon of Washington, D. C., and the late Rear Admiral Glennon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hayes Cornelius announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Janelle, to Lt. Sydney Gilbert Fisher, USA, on Saturday, 14 March 1942, at Conway, S. C.

Mrs. Fisher attended Drexel Institute in Philadelphia and was graduated from the Vogue School of Fashion Art in Chicago. Lieutenant Fisher attended the University of Illinois before entering the Military Academy. He was graduated from West Point in 1940 and is now stationed at Camp Davis, N. C.

They will be at home at 416 S. Lumina Ave., Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

The engagement of Miss Mary Rebecca Butler and Aviation Cadet Richard Nelson Phelps, has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Butler of Baltimore. The wedding is scheduled to take place during this month at Foster Field, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Bonwill Dukes of Chestertown, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Anne, to Cadet Alton Edward Dryden of Princess Anne, Md. The wedding will take place in June.

Miss Lucy Barney Wright, daughter of Capt. George B. Wright, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Wright, and Lt. (jg) Charles Hood Helmer, USNR, son of Mrs. George J. Helmer and the late Doctor Helmer, were married Saturday, 9 May.

The ceremony took place at Trinity Episcopal Church at Newport, R. I., the Rev. Lauriston L. Scalfie, rector, performing the ceremony.

Miss Helena Shaforth of Washington, D. C., was maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. Thomas J. Wistar, jr., of Washington.

Miss Barbara Anne Schick, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Schick and the late Colonel Schick, was married Saturday, 9 May, to Lt. Ralph Douglas Yulle, Black Watch, (RHR), of Canada, son of Wing Comdr. and Mrs. J. Watson Yulle of Montreal.

Mr. Robert Patton Willing, son of Col. Willard Willing, CE, USA-Ret., and Miss Frances Baldwin Patten, daughter of Mrs. Guy Patten and the late Mr. Patten of Washington, were married Saturday, 9 May, in the chapel of Hamline Methodist Church, Washington, D. C. Miss Mary Louise Kuntz was maid of honor and Mr. Alexander Schnee was best man.

The bride is a graduate of Goucher College and received a degree in post graduate work in library training at Simmons College, Boston. She is now assistant librarian at the Silver Spring Library in near by Maryland.

Mr. Willing attended the Universities of Minnesota and Harvard, receiving an A. B. degree at the latter and is a mem-

ber of the University Club. He is connected in Washington with the Quartermaster General's office in the War Department.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Phillips to Ens. William L. Smith, USCG, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Smith of Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Phillips.

Ensign Smith attended the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University. The wedding is planned for 24 June in the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church.

Last Sunday, 10 May, at a breakfast at the Brook Farm Tea House in Washington, the engagement of Miss Ann Hamilton Curtis, to Lt. (jg) Henry Taylor Holsapple, USNR, was made known to a group of schoolmates and sorority sisters of the bride-elect. Miss Curtis was graduated from Harcum Junior College, at Bryn Mawr, and is now studying art and dramatics in Washington. She is a member of Tau Omicron Phi, the Army-Navy sorority; Delta Psi Omega and the Junior Army and Navy Guild organization.

Lieutenant Holsapple, son of Mr. Frank B. Holsapple of Hudson, N. Y., was graduated from Kent School, Harvard, and the Harvard Law School, and is a member of the Harvard Club of New York, where he formerly lived. He is now on duty in Washington with the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department. The wedding will take place next month.

Capt. Robert Alan Meyers, SC, USA, and Miss Jean Cromelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Cromelin, were married Saturday, 9 May, in the Metropolitan Memorial Church in Washington, D. C.

It was an evening service, amid white blossoms against a background of greenery and lighted candles, and the Rev. Edward G. Latch tied the nuptial knot.

Gowned in ivory satin and chiffon, veiled in tulle with coronet effect, overlaid with a Chantilly mantle, which had formed a part of her mother's bridal costume, the bride was given away by her father.

A sister, Miss Carol Cromelin, was maid of honor.

The bridegroom, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Meyers of Akron, Ohio, was attended by his father as best man with a full complement of ushers.

A reception followed at the Mayflower Hotel.

Serving in the office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, Captain Meyers will bring his bride back to the Capital after their honeymoon jaunt. He was commissioned a Reserve Officer in '37, having been graduated from the University of Akron, and from the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard.

His bride is a graduate of Wellesley College and attended the Sorbonne and the Institute du Pentheon in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee Helms of Brooklyn, N. Y., announced Sunday last at a luncheon the engagement of their daughter, Shirley, to Ens. Joseph A. Jenkins, USNR.

Miss Helms is a graduate of Penn State College and a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Ensign Jenkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Jenkins of Meadville, Penna., was graduated from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of Delta Tau Delta.

Mrs. Everett Collins of San Antonio announces the engagement of her daughter, Genevieve, to Lt. Charles Ferguson Baker of Weatherford, Tex., now stationed with the 23rd Infantry at Ft. Sam Houston.

Miss Collins is the daughter of the late Col. Everett Collins, and Lieutenant Baker is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Barney E. Baker of Weatherford, Tex.

Miss Collins is a graduate of the Western High School of Baltimore, Md., and attended Duke University in Durham, N. C. Lieutenant Baker is a graduate of Weatherford High School and Texas A. and M.

The wedding will take place in the summer.

The wedding on 8 May 1942 at 8 p.m. at the Army and Navy Club of Miss Marian Mercer Shaffer and Ens. Everett Allen Malcolm, is of interest in Navy circles. The bride is the daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Howard M. Shaffer of Pearl Harbor, T. H., and Ensign Malcolm is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Malcolm of Raton, N. M.

A suit of defense blue was worn by the bride, with white accessories, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley as she entered with Comdr. Murrey L. Royar, (SC), USN, who gave her in marriage. The ceremony took place in the Army and Navy Town Club, where Lt. (jg) Robert Meyer, Chaplain, USNR, officiated.

Miss Mabs Royar was the bride's only attendant. Ens. Frank Welch, jr., USN, served as best man and the ushers were Ens. F. Campbell, Ens. R. Hart, Ens. R. Seguin, Ens. W. Barnett, Ens. E. Boardman and Ens. D. McLaughlin.

Commander and Mrs. Royar received with the bridal couple after the ceremony, Ensign and Mrs. Malcolm leaving soon afterward for a short wedding trip.

The bride was graduated from Rosemary Hall in Greenwich, Conn., and attended Smith College in Northampton, Mass. Ensign Malcolm was graduated from the New Mexico Military Institute in Rosewell, N. M., and the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1941.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Claude L. Gamble announce the engagement of their daughter, Claudine, to Midshipman H. Poggemeyer, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Poggemeyer, Leavenworth, Kans.

Miss Gamble attended George Washington University while Midshipman Poggemeyer attended Baker University before entering the Naval Academy. He is a member of the June graduating class. The wedding will take place in June.

The wedding of Miss Virginia E. Marchman, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank Griffin Marchman, to Lt. James Zachary Perry, son of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Flowers Perry of Montgomery, Ala., was solemnized on Saturday, 9 May, at the Camp Stewart, Ga., Station Complement Chapel at 8 p.m. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Howard F. Klein.

Miss Marchman was given in marriage by her father, former Camp Stewart Quartermaster. Her maid of honor was Miss Betty Ann Hard of Birmingham, Ala., and the bridesmaids were Miss Wilfred Lee, Marion, Ala.; Miss Doris Marchman, Villa Rica, Ga.; Miss Marguerite Burke, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Janelle Carns, Tallapoosa, Ga.; Miss William C. Plowden, Camp Stewart, and Miss Ruth Seligman, Hinesville, Ga.

Dr. Perry, the bridegroom's father was best man and the ushers were Capt. Langdon Cheeves, Capt. J. C. Boesch, Lt. Sam B. Fort, jr., Lt. Walter H. Dammann, jr., Lt. William C. Plowden, jr., and Lt. Leonard F. Colwell, all of Camp Stewart.

The bride is a graduate of Ohio State University, class of June, 1941, and is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Phi Delta sororities. Lieutenant Perry, recently commissioned in the infantry, is now a senior at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., and will be called into active duty upon graduation in June.

A reception followed the ceremony in the Camp Stewart Service Club, which was beautifully decorated with spring flowers in pastel shades.

During the evening Lieutenant Perry and his bride left for a short wedding trip through Florida.

Honors First Chief of Staff

The new Desert Training Center, near Indio, Calif., where troops will be trained in desert warfare tactics, has been named Camp Young in honor of the late Lt. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, first Chief of Staff of the War Department announced this week. General Young served as Chief of Staff from 1903, when that office was created until January, 1904, when he retired.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

Married

CARNES—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 6 April 1942, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Avery W. Carnes, a son, Wanda Lee Carnes.

COLTER—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 4 April 1942, to 2d Lt. and Mrs. Larry W. Colter, a son, Steven Burton Colter.

COMPTON—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 18 April 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Joe W. Compton, a daughter, Edna Carol Compton.

COUCH—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 9 April 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. J. B. Couch, a daughter, Lucille Couch.

DAVIS—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 4 April 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Noble L. Davis, a daughter, Roberta Davis.

DEMINGS—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 14 April 1942, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Charles S. Demings, a son, George Randolph Demings.

DILWORTH—Born at Doctor's Hospital, New York City, 6 May 1942, to Ens. and Mrs. J. Richardson Dilworth, a son, Joseph Richardson Dilworth, Jr.

DUNN—Born at the Lutheran Hospital, Melrose, Ill., 6 May 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Carroll H. Dunn, CE-USA, a daughter, Evelyn Jontz Dunn.

FERGUSON—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 13 April 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. William A. Ferguson, a son, William A. Ferguson, Jr.

GRAVES—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 30 April 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Warren A. Graves, a son, Jolla Warren Graves.

HAYES—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 10 April 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Clark W. Hayes, a son, Sandra Lee Hayes.

HEITHAUS—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 3 April 1942, to 2d Sgt. and Mrs. John Heithaus, a son, John Michael Heithaus.

HILL—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 30 April 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harry G. Hill, a son, Harry Gene Hill.

HINKER—Born at Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich., 4 May 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Jerome J. Hinker, DC, USA, a daughter, Mary Carol Hinker.

KOHUT—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 9 April 1942, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. John W. Kohut, a son, John William Kohut, Jr.

LAMAR—Born at Columbus City Hospital, Columbus, Ga., 3 May 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Ron Lamar, USA, a son, Richard Ron Lamar.

LEVIN—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Rochester, Wash., 2 May 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward Levin, FD, a son.

McLAIN—Born at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 5 May 1942, to Ens. and Mrs. William W. McLain, a daughter, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George J. Jefferson.

McCLAUGHRY—Born at Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 28 April 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John G. McLaughry, USN, a daughter, Ann McLaughry.

MANNING—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 25 April 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. John G. Manning, a son, John Charles Manning.

OFFLEY—Born at Doctor's Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 April 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Newton Offley, a daughter, Charlotte Harrison Offley, granddaughter of Lt. and Mrs. Edward Murray Offley, USA, Ret., and Mr. and Mrs. N. Peyton Young, and son of Col. and Mrs. Allen B. Hicklin, USA.

PERRIN—Born at Post Hospital, Ft. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo., 5 May 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Bert Perrin, a daughter, Patricia Ellen Perrin.

ROSE—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 17 April 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert J. Rose, a son, Robert James Rose, Jr.

RUSSELL—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Tucson, Ariz., 8 May 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Edward James Russell, USA, a son, Thomas Edward Russell.

SCHWARZKOPF—Born at Newton Hospital, Newton, Lower Falls, Mass., 4 May 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Albert B. Schwarzkopf, Jr., a son, Albert B. Schwarzkopf, 3d.

WEBB—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 23 April 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Maurice E. Webb, a son, Maurice Eaton Webb, Jr.

ALLEN-SCAMMELL—Married in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Episcopal, Norfolk, Va., 24 April 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Scammell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Kirk Scammell, to Mr. Ernest Allen.

ALTEMUS-BRAINARD—Married at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents, West Orange, N. J., 2 May 1942, Miss Janice Brainard to Ens. John Patterson Altemus, USNR.

BACON-KENNEDY—Married at the Catholic Chapel, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., Miss Elizabeth Jane Kennedy, daughter of Comdr. William F. Kennedy and the late Mrs. Kennedy, to Flight Leader Noel Richard Bacon, AVG.

BODINE-RITCH—Married at Greenwich, Conn., 9 May 1942, Miss Betty Jane Ritch to Lt. Alfred V. Bodine, Jr., USA.

CAMPBELL-COOKE—Married at Virginia Beach, Va., 28 April 1942, Mrs. Helen Tritton Cooke to Ens. Charles Russell Campbell, Jr., USNR.

DAVIS-PERWORTH—Married at the Church of the Ascension, Norfolk, Va., 7 May 1942, Miss Henrietta Leona Perworth to Lt. Delamater Davis, Jr., AC-USA.

DIUGUID-HEYER—Married at the Concordia Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1942, Miss Blanche Eleanor Heyer to Lt. Frank Sampson Diuguid, Jr.

EGGLESTON-FETTER—Married in the Randolph Field Chapel, San Antonio, Tex., 2 May 1942, Miss Maxine Fetter to Lt. Donald E. Eggleston, AC.

FRASER-ADAMS—Married at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo., 2 May 1942, Miss Minette Adams to Lt. William Nicoll Fraser, USA.

GRAEFF-LOFQUIST—Married at Yuma, Ariz., 12 April 1942, Miss Yvonne Francoise Lofquist, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Lofquist to Mr. Claude Conner Graeff, Jr.

GREEN-CHANDLER—Married at Mt. Vernon Seminary Church, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1942, Miss Theodore Edson Chandler, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Edson Chandler, USN, to Ens. John James Green, USN.

HANEMAN-BREED—Married at the Church of the Redeemer, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 9 May 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Breed to Ens. William Floyd Haneman, USNR.

HAYNSWORTH-CASEMENT—Married at the St. Joseph of Arimathea Chapel, Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1942, Miss Hazel Naomi Casement to Lt. (Jg) Robert Jackson Haynsworth, USNR.

HELMER-WRIGHT—Married at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., 9 May 1942, Miss Lucy Barney Wright, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George Barney Wright, USN-Ret., to Lt. (Jg) Charles Hood Helmer, USNR.

HERING-HANES—Married at Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1942, Miss Mary Margaret Hanes to Lt. William Thomas Herring, USMC.

HIGGINS-McLEER—Married at Stony Brook, L. I., 9 May 1942, Miss Leigh McLeer, daughter of Col. Edward McLeer, Jr., USA-Ret., to Mr. Tracy Higgins.

HIGGS-HENKLE—Married at Graham Memorial Presbyterian Church, Coronado, Calif., 2 May 1942, Miss Arline Henkle, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Charles W. Henkle, USMC, to Lt. (Jg) Alfred H. Higgs.

HINMAN-FIELD—Married in the Church of the Epiphany, Durham, Conn., 9 May 1942, Miss Katharine Chauncey Field to Lt. John Merwin Hinman, USA.

HORNOR-DRURY—Married at the St. James Episcopal Church, New York City, 9 May 1942, Miss Innes Kane Drury to Lt. De Witt Hornor.

KREITLER-WILLAN—Married at Orange, N. J., 9 May 1942, Miss Ruth Mable Willan to Ens. Robert William Kreidler, USNR.

KURTZ-BADENOCH—Married in the Chapel of Holiday House, Alexandria, Va., recently, Miss Harriet Frances Badenoch to Lt. Howard Garfield Kurtz, AC.

LINDSAY-GEISENHOF—Married at the Chapel of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Calif., 2 May 1942, Miss Jeanne Cooper Geisenhoff, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Cooper Geisenhoff, to Lt. Donald Hess Lindsay, AC.

MALCOLM-SHAFFER—Married at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1942, Miss Marian Mercier Shaffer to Ens. Everett Allen Malcolm.

MASON-HARRIS—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York City, 11 May 1942, Miss Caroline Cox Harris to Lt. Volckert Peter Van Ransselaer Mason, USA.

MEREDITH-HINES—Married in the Second Chapel on Lawson Field, Ft. Renning, Ga., 2 May 1942, Miss Catherine E. Hines to Lt. Owen A. Meredith.

MEYERS-CROMELIN—Married at the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1942, Miss Jean Cromelin to Capt. Robert Alan Meyers, USA.

MYERS-THOMPSON—Married at St. Petersburg, Fla., recently, Miss Betty Lou Thompson to Lt. Leslie Myers.

OSBOURN-SCHUMANN—Married at Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., 22 April 1942, Miss Dorothea Elizabeth Schumann to Lt. Raymond Allen Osbourn, MC, USA.

ROSE-BARNHART—Married at McOld Fort Riley (Kansas) Chapel, 4 April 1942, Miss Maida L. Barnhart, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank H. Barnhart, to Lt. David Lawrence Rose.

SANDS-SANDS—Married at All Saints Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., 2 May 1942, Miss Courtney Norton Sands to Lt. Col. Oliver Jackson Sands, Jr.

SANDS-WARREN—Married at the Catholic Chapel, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 30 April 1942, Miss Jean Marcell Warren to Ens. Jack Harding Sands, USNR.

SEELEY-LILLEY—Married at the Alumnae House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Miss Joan Lilley to Lt. Henry Willard Seeley, Jr., USMC.

WHITE-JOHNSON—Married at the chapel at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1942, Miss Elmore St. Clair Johnson to Capt. William Judson White, USA.

WILLIAMS-COX—Married at Ft. Bliss, Tex., recently, Miss Virginia Louise Cox, daughter of Lt. Col. Carlisle B. Cox, to Lt. James Arthur Williams, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Ernest A. Williams, USA.

YULE-SCHICK—Married at the Central Presbyterian Church, New York City, 9 May 1942, Miss Barbara Anne Schick, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Schick and the late Colonel Schick, to Lt. Ralph Douglas Yule, Canadian Army.

ZIRKLE-SHANNON—Married at Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., recently, Miss Winifred Virginia Shannon, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold D. Shannon, USMC, to Ens. Joseph Clairborne Zirkle, Jr., USN.

Died

ALLEN—Died recently, Ens. Stanley W. Allen, USNR.

ANDERSON—Died recently, Lt. Elmer Dean Anderson, USN.

ANDERSON—Died recently, Ens. Lawrence D. Anderson, USNR.

ANDERSON—Died recently, Lt. (Jg) Charles Edison Anderson, USNR.

BAILEY—Died recently, Lt. Walter Clyde Bailey, USN.

BARON—Died recently, Lt. Comdr. Richard Swan Baron, USN.

BOOKER—Killed in airplane accident near Fort Devens, Mass., 21 April 1942, 2nd Lt. Robert W. Booker, AC, of Illinois, Ill.

BOOTH—Died recently, Ens. Robert S. Booth, USNR.

CANNON—Died recently, 1st Lt. George H. Cannon, USMC.

CASE—Died recently, Lt. (Jg) Frank David Case, Jr., USN.

CHRISTOPHER—Died recently, Ens. Harold Jensen Christopher, USNR.

CLARKE—Died recently, Ens. Francis Xavier Clarke, USNR.

CLEARY—Died recently, Maj. Joseph A. Cleary, husband of Mrs. Joseph A. Cleary, c/o Dr. O'Donnell, Junction City, Kans.

CRAIG—Died recently, Lt. Comdr. James Edwin Craig, USN.

CROSS—Died at Lake Worth, Fla., 3 May 1942, Mrs. Emille C. Cross, wife of M. Sgt. Charles M. Cross, USA-Ret.

De REAMER—Died recently, Ens. Robert W. De Reamer, USNR.

DANFORTH—Died recently, Lt. (Jg) James Walker Danforth, USN.

DARBY—Died recently, Ens. Marshall Eugene Darby, Jr., USN.

DOHERTY—Died recently, Ens. John J. Doherty, USNR.

DOLL—Died recently, Ens. George Lake-mond Doll, USNR.

FINNEGAN—Died recently, Ens. William Michael Finnegan, USN.

FLAHERTY—Died recently, Ens. Francis C. Flaherty, USNR.

FOGG—Died recently, Lt. (Jg) Carleton Thayer Fogg, USN.

FOSS—Died recently, Ens. Rodney S. Foss, USNR.

FOUNTAIN—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Ernest Cecil Fountain, USA, son of Mrs. Ann Paige, Starks, La.

GATES—Died recently, Lt. Albert Eugene Gates, Jr., USN.

GEORGE—Died recently, 1st Lt. John Andrew George, USA, whose wife is Mrs. John Andrew George, 1728 Laramie St., Manhattan, Kans.

GILLIE—Died recently, Lt. (Jg) James Ross Gillie, USNR.

GOSSELIN—Died recently, Ens. Edward W. Gosselin, USNR.

GRAVES—Died recently, 1st Lt. George A. Graves, USMC.

GUSTAFSON—Died recently, Lt. Arthur Leonard Gustafson, USN.

HARPER—Killed in airplane accident near Hahira, Ga., 9 May 1942, Lt. James Harold Harper, USA, of Portland, Tenn.

HARRINGTON—Died recently, Lt. Thomas J. Harrington, USNR.

HARRIS—Killed in airplane accident near Hahira, Ga., 9 May 1942, Lt. John Edward Harris, USA, of Burrwood, La.

HARVENON—Died recently, Lt. (Jg) Harold Aloysius Harvenon, USN.

HEINZMAN—Died recently, Ens. Thomas McFarland Heinzman, USNR.

JEFFERY—Died recently, Ens. Ira Well Jeffery, USNR.

JOHNSON—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Louis Albin Johnson, USA; survived by his wife, Mrs. Louis Albin Johnson, 2704 Sanford Ave., Shreveport, La.

JOHNSON—Died recently, Ens. Joseph Philip Johnson, USNR.

JONES—Died recently, Ens. Thomas R. Jones, USNR.

JOYCE—Died recently, Ens. Philip Michael Joyce, USNR.

KENNEDY—Killed in airplane accident near Fort Devens, Mass., 21 April 1942, 1st Lt. Gerald P. Kennedy, AC, of Providence, R. I.

KING—Died recently, 1st Lt. Olin Gibson King, USA; survived by his wife, Mrs. Olin Gibson King, 8116 Hartford Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

KIRKPATRICK—Died recently, Capt. Thomas Le Roy Kirkpatrick, USN.

KITTELLE—Died at Washington, D. C., 9 May 1942, Mrs. Anna Lockwood Kittelle, wife of Rear Adm. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, and daughter of the late Rear Adm. Charles D. Sigbee and Eliza Lockwood Sigbee. Survived by her husband and five children, Mrs. Charles J. Moore, Mrs. Lester A. Desnez, Mrs. Frederick G. Bennett, Mr. Sumner S. Kittelle, and Lt. (Jg) John Kittelle—and her sisters, Mrs. Robert T. Small and Mrs. Anton Otto Fischer.

KOIVISTO—Died recently, Lt. Martin Mathew Koivisto, USN.

KRAKER—Died recently, Ens. J. Kraker USNR.

KRUSE—Died recently, Capt. Wilbur Milton Kruse, USA, husband of Mrs. Wilbur Milton Kruse, 1055 N. Milton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

LEOPOLD—Died recently, Ens. Robert L. Leopold, USNR.

LOUNDERBACK—Died recently, Maj. Lee Antone Louderback, USA; survived by Levi A. Louderback, grandfather, 515 S. Forest Ave., Brazil, Ind.

LOUK—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Max Louk, USA. He is survived by his father, Charles E. Louk, Lawrence, Kans.

McCLELLAND—Died recently, Ens. Thomas A. McClelland, USNR.

McCOWAN—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Morgan Samuel McCowan, USA; survived by his father, Jesse R. McCowan, RFD, Leoti, Kans.

MANNING—Died at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 26 April 1942, infant son of Maj. and Mrs. John G. Manning, USA.

MARTIN—Died from injuries received in airplane accident near Miles City, Mont., 12 May 1942, Capt. K. R. Martin, USA.

MARSH—Died recently, Ens. Benjamin R. Marsh, Jr., USNR.

MENGES—Died recently, Ens. Herbert Hugo Menges, USNR.

MIDDLETON—Died at Kingston, N. Y., 8 May 1942, Mrs. Claudia Lynch Middleton, (Continued on Next Page)

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Died

(Continued from Preceding Page)

mother of Mrs. Harry E. Storms, wife of Col. Harry E. Storms, SC. Surviving also are three sons and two daughters.

O'BRIEN—Died at Freeport, L. I., 2 May 1942, Mrs. Lucy Gannon O'Brien, mother of Lt. Col. James A. O'Brien, USA.

OLSEN—Died recently, Ens. Edward E. K. Olsen, USNR.

O'NEILL—Died recently, Ens. William T. O'Neill, USNR.

PATTERSON—Died recently, Lt. (jg) Donald Delos Patterson, USNR.

PETERS—Died recently, Lt. Thomas Vidette Peters, USNR.

FINNICK—Died recently, 1st Lt. Clyde Horace Plinick, USA, husband of Mrs. Clyde Horace Plinick, Salem, Ind.

PRIDE—Died recently, Ens. Lewis Bailey Pride, Jr., USNR.

PRINZ—Killed in airplane accident near Hahira, Ga., 9 May 1942, Lt. John W. Prinz, Jr., USA, of Baltimore, Md.

BALL—Died recently, Lt. (jg) Richard Redner Ball, MC-USN.

RICHEY—Died recently, Ens. Joseph Lee Richey, USNR.

SARGEANT—Died recently, Capt. Timothy John Sargeant, USA, husband of Mrs. Timothy John Sargeant, c/o Charles S. Summers, 764 Tyler Street, Gary, Ind.

SAVAGE—Died recently, Ens. Walter S. Savage, Jr., USNR.

SCHMITT—Died recently, Lt. (jg) Aloysius Herman Schmitt, USN.

SHANK—Killed in airplane accident near Miles City, Mont., 12 May 1942, Capt. Eugene L. Shank, USA.

SNYDER—Died recently, Ens. Russell Snyder, USNR.

STARR—Killed in airplane accident, 3 May 1942, near Pendleton, Ore., Sgt. John H. Starr of Littleton, Mass.

STRICKLER—Died recently, Maj. Dudley G. Strickler, USA, who is survived by his wife, Mrs. Dudley G. Strickler, Middletown, Ind.

TAYLOR—Died recently, Ens. Harry Landau Taylor, USNR.

UHLMANN—Died recently, Ens. Robert W. Uhlmann, USNR.

VAN DE LESTER—Died recently, 1st Lt. John Rinier Van De Lester, USA, son of Mrs. John Rinier Van De Lester, 43 Doty Street, Hammond, Ind.

VANTURE—Died at Arlington, Va., 24 April 1942, Agnes Lenore Vanture, wife of Mr. Charles Vanture, mother of Lt. Col. G. D. Vanture, USA, and Mrs. J. P. Kidwell, wife of Lt. Col. J. P. Kidwell, USA.

WEGENER—Died recently, Ens. Leonard George Wegener, USNR.

WHITE—Died recently, Ens. Robert G. White, USNR.

WHITEHEAD—Died recently, Ens. Ulmont Irving Whitehead, Jr., USN.

WILLIS—Died recently, Ens. Walter Michael Willis, USNR.

The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

But, returning to analyze his September remarks delivered before professional representatives of the chemical industry, it is to be noted that General Porter devoted much of his address to a discussion of gas and its use in war. He asserted that if Hitler believed "that one gigantic overwhelming stroke with gas would win the war for him, I am convinced that he would use it without question. Treaties signed and sealed have not restrained dictators from any course of action suited to their purpose. This war will never be really 'all out' until gases once more flood the battlefields."

"That a gas attack is considered possible at any time," he said, "is evidenced by the fact that all of the belligerent nations have equipped their armies with gas masks and have them ready for immediate use. General Staffs," he added, "do not require soldiers to carry three or four pounds of weight just for fun." (A Chemical Warfare Service official this week reiterated that every American troop is provided with his own individual gas mask.)

He recalled that "Mussolini, besieged by the sanctions of 52 nations, did not hesitate to use mustard gas on the unprotected Ethiopians to bring to a sudden end the first Abyssinian campaign. We have the testimony of Haile Selassie himself that mustard gas was the final blow which lost the war."

General Porter emphasized that "we

are parties to no treaty prohibiting the use of gas in war. 'The Senate of the United States, after full consideration of the facts,' he continued, 'refused to tie the hands in war of the greatest scientific and industrial nation of the world.' General Porter reflected, 'All nations have laws against murder, but none as to how it should be committed.'

"It must be remembered, however, that not even the fiction of a treaty exists to prevent the Axis powers from using gas against our military forces. Safety lies only in the best possible defensive measures, coupled," he reiterated, "with the ability to retaliate to such an extent as to be overwhelming."

Of coincidental interest this week was the assertion by former Northwestern University Professor W. Lee Lewis that his invention—Lewisite—which, he said, the War Department has kept secret more than 25 years, was "more deadly" than any gas used in World War I. He said the gas is more humane than mustard and other type gases in that its deadly reaction is accomplished more quickly. He is a former colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service.

As the discussions concerning the possibility of the utilization of gas continues, cognizance should be taken of the Chemical Warfare Service's intense training program which is seeing five Civilian Defense Schools training 50 students each every 10 days. Two more schools will be added shortly. Students at the schools are municipal officials who in turn are, after completing the special courses, able to train others in protection against incendiary and gas attack.

Additionally, the Chemical Warfare Service trains personnel of all the armed forces at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Still further in the intensive training program being conducted by the Chemical Warfare Service comes the revelation that the CWS aims to provide a graduate of the CWS School for every larger Army unit. It will be this officer's duty to serve as instructor in chemical warfare and to coordinate gas defense instruction for troops.

OBITUARIES

Funeral services for Col. C. A. Bach, USA-Ret., who died 16 April at the post hospital at Fort McPherson following a brief illness, were held 18 April at Spring Hill, Atlanta, Ga., Father William A. McGuire, post chaplain, officiating. Burial was in the Arlington cemetery, at Washington.

Colonel Bach was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, saw service during the Philippine Insurrection, on the Mexican border, and in France in 1917-18. Following the armistice, he went on into Germany with the Army of Occupation, remaining there for several months.

While in France, Colonel Bach served as chief of staff of the Fourth Division, and won the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry in action. He also was a member of the Legion of Honor.

Colonel Bach was serving as inspector general of the Fourth Corps Area at the time of his retirement in 1934.

Pallbearers were Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Mosley, Col. T. S. Bratton, Col. Henry S. Richmond, Col. H. J. M. Smith, Col. Robert Williams and Col. Lawrence W. Young.

—o—

Col. David S. Stanley, USA-Ret., quartermaster of the U. S. Soldiers Home from 1923 to 1941, died 4 May at his residence, 1869 Wyoming Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Funeral services were held at 2 p. m. 6 May at Stanley Hall, on the Soldiers Home ground, named for Colonel Stanley's father, Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley. Burial was in the Soldiers Home Cemetery.

Born at Ft. Sully, Dakota Territory, Colonel Stanley was graduated in 1895 from the Military Academy, where he was a member of the academy's first football team. He was a second lieutenant in the Spanish-American War and saw action as a first lieutenant in the Philippine Insurrection.

On duty in the Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, 1908-12, he was in charge of Army transport operations. Transferred to St. Louis, he served as zone supply officer for

the Southwest Area until 1917, when he sailed with General Pershing and the first contingent of American troops for St. Nazaire, France.

For organizing St. Nazaire and other French ports for debarkation of American troops he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and made an officer in the French Legion of Honor. He was a member of the Baltic Society.

After the war Colonel Stanley returned to St. Louis as zone supply officer until placed on the Army's retired list in 1922. Following a year in business at St. Louis, he went to the Soldiers Home, Washington, as quartermaster.

Colonel Stanley is survived by three sons, David S. Stanley, Jr., and Lt. Joseph W. Stanley of Washington and Samuel F. Stanley of New York City; two sisters, Miss Blanch H. Stanley and Mrs. David J. Rumbough of Washington and two granddaughters.

—o—
Col. Sam G. Bottoms, USA-Ret., died suddenly at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., on 30 April 1942. Funeral services were held at the Post Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Monday afternoon, 4 May, followed by interment with military honors in the Presidio National Cemetery.

Colonel Bottoms was a native of Kentucky. He was reared in Texas, and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1897. His retirement in 1934 culminated 37 years of active service. He saw service in the Philippines in the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, and was with the Mexican Border forces at Calexico, Calif. in 1916. During World War I Colonel Bottoms commanded a Field Artillery regiment in France. In 1920 he transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, and was Quartermaster, 7th Corps Area at time of his retirement.

Since retiring, Colonel Bottoms made his home at San Francisco, Calif. Surviving are his widow, Marion B. Bottoms; two brothers, Prentice H. Bottoms of Fresno and Robert M. Bottoms of San Francisco; three sisters, Mrs. Alma Arnold of San Francisco, Mrs. Claudia Mull of Sacramento, and Mrs. C. D. Pierce of Fort Adams, R. I.

—o—
Mrs. Louise V. Woodruff, widow of General Charles A. Woodruff, USA, died 30 April 1942 in San Francisco.

Mrs. Woodruff was the mother of Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, USA, Mr. Edwin D. Woodruff, Mrs. Roger Williams, of Hawaii, and the late Mrs. Malin Craig, wife of General Craig.

Interment was 2 May in the Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

—o—
The following tribute to the late Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of Admiral Leahy, was made on the floor of the House of Representatives 28 April by Representative Martin J. Kennedy of New York:

"Mr. Speaker, on last Wednesday in Vichy, France, there passed to her eternal reward Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of the American Ambassador to France. Mrs. Leahy had previously undergone an operation from which she was apparently recovering and, only the night before she died had made plans with her husband to return to the United States. Mrs. Leahy is survived by Admiral Leahy

(Continued on Next Page)

Service Pay Bill

(Continued from Page 1031)

House, which would make commissions available to enlisted men under the same conditions as to civilians. He argued that if specialists are desired and are taken from civil life they may be commissioned immediately in any rank, whereas a soldier must go first to an officer candidate school and then be commissioned as second lieutenant only.

Chairman May countered, "I am not opposed to equality for enlisted men, and for that reason I call the gentlemen's attention to the fact that under existing law there is nothing in the world to prevent an enlisted man from being given a commission just the same as others are given a commission." If the amendment were adopted, he said, it would compel soldiers without academy, R.O.T.C., or similar training to be reported to Congress in the same manner as the new bill proposes to have civilians reported.

The House then began a fight over the question of crediting enlisted men who are commissioned as officers with longev-

ity for their enlisted as well as their commissioned service. The amendment was sponsored by Representatives Edmondson of W. Va., and Van Zandt, of Pa.

The latter pointed out that such service was credited prior to 1922, and said that if his amendment was not adopted pay inequalities would result.

Representative Wadsworth, of N. Y., demurred, stating that the amendment would work inequalities, instead of correcting them. Under the amendment to lieutenantants could be working side by side both of equal service in their grade, but with one receiving \$450 to \$1,000 a year more. The matter had been thoroughly debated in 1922, he said, and the Congress had decided that enlisted service should not operate to increase the pay of commissioned officers.

Mr. Wadsworth was backed up by Representatives Vinson, Brooks and Harbo of Ohio, the latter observing that if a man with three years' enlisted service were given credit for such service and the commissioned, he would receive substantially more pay than a man who had just completed four years at West Point or Annapolis.

Although it was revealed that the proposal was lost by a single vote in the Military Committee, the House rejected by a 33-62 vote.

Representative Collins, of Miss., sought—unsuccessfully—to amend the bill to give officers commissioned after 3 June 1939 credit for enlisted service.

Mr. Vinson then offered his amendment to make the bill effective only for duration of the war and for twelve months thereafter. The amendment was only half-heartedly opposed by several Congressmen who pointed out that it would like men uncertain as to their status after the war. Mr. Vinson countered that Mr. Brooks already had proposed a study of officer pay by a joint committee, and that such a complicated bill necessarily always must be up in the air.

"I say it is no time now to regulate pay, when no man knows how large the Army will be," he declared.

The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

The House then confirmed its action on the increases for sixth and seventh grades by a record vote, and passed the amended bill by a 359-1 vote.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 7 May, 1942

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—Raymond O. Barton, Inf., No. 67. Vacancies—none.

Last nomination to the grade of colonel—John D. Kelly, Cav., No. 72.

Senior lieutenant colonel—Edward C. Bass, Inf., No. 73.

Last promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel—LeRoy A. Walthall, AC, No. 309.

Last promotion to the grade of major—Charles S. Stodter, SC, No. 2187 (in the majors).

Last promotion to the grade of captain—Oral G. Willis, Inf., (in the captains), No. 1762.

Last promotion to the grade of first lieutenant—William R. Stark, AC, No. 2310 (in the first lieutenants).

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. Edward A. Noyes, MC, (temp. Colonel, A. U. S.), promoted to colonel, MC.

Lt. Col. Charles W. Riley, MC, (temp. Colonel, A. U. S.), promoted to colonel, MC.

Lt. Col. Charles G. Sinclair, MC, (temp. Colonel, A. U. S.), promoted to colonel, MC.

Lt. Col. Charles G. Hutter, MC, (temp. Colonel, A. U. S.), promoted to colonel, MC.

Lt. Col. Frederick H. Petters, MC, (temp. Colonel, A. U. S.), promoted to colonel, MC.

Ch. (Capt.) Frederick H. Moehmann, USA, (temp. Major, A. U. S.), promoted to major, R. A.

1st Lt. Wilbur D. Dice, MC, (temp. Captain, A. U. S.), promoted to captain, MC.

Warrant Officers

115 on the eligible list to the warrant officers. Appointments have been made through George Zane.

0 on the eligible list to be bandmasters (white). Appointments have been made through Burt Fotzer.

0 on the eligible list to be bandmasters (colored). Appointments have been made through Peter L. Crawford.

30 warrant officers discharged for the purpose of accepting active duty.

Women's Auxiliary Corps

(Continued from First Page)

changes, which Mrs. Rogers incorporated in the bill passed this week. The second bill thus became in effect a departmental bill.

After some discussion the House Military Affairs Committee reported the measure, obtained a "green light" for consideration after several days of argument with the powerful Rules Committee, and obtained passage of the bill by the House. That body added an amendment limiting total maximum strength to 150,000.

A companion measure, not containing the limitation, already had been introduced in the Senate and reported by the Senate Military Committee. This measure was shelved in favor of the House bill, but intervention of other business prevented consideration for more than a month. Meanwhile, the House had passed the bill reported by its Naval Affairs Committee which would create a women's corps as a part of the Naval Reserve.

When the House W. A. C. bill was called up in the Senate last week, Senator Thomas, of Utah, offered a substitute which would make the corps an integral part of the Army, in the same manner as the Navy corps would function with the Navy. This proposal was defeated, one of the leaders in the opposition to the change being Senator Austin, who managed the bill to passage this week.

Fate of the Naval Corps bill still remains uncertain, but it is generally considered that it has little chance of approval by the Senate in its present form, and probably will be modified to conform to the Army organization; that is, it will serve with the Navy, but not be a part of it.

The Navy Department's proposed substitute to the Navy Women's Auxiliary Reserve bill was forwarded with a letter from Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, who stated that the objections of the Senate Naval Committee had been carefully considered, and that it had originally been intended to cover most of those objections in regulations, rather than in the substantive law. The proposed substitute provides for a Women's Auxiliary Reserve to operate as a part of the Naval Reserve, and under regulations applicable to the Volunteer Naval Reserve except in the following particulars:

Women will be assigned to shore duty only; they will not be permitted to serve on ships or in combat aircraft. They will not replace any civilian employees of the Navy Department, but only substitute for male members of the Naval Reserve who then will be permitted to go to sea.

One woman with rank of lieutenant commander shall command the corps. The number of lieutenants shall not exceed 35, nor shall the number of lieutenants (junior grade) exceed 35 per cent of all officers. Command of the officers shall be valid only as to the members of the W.A.R. and for administrative purposes only.

Appointments in the reserve shall be made only in time of war, and six months after termination of the war all personnel shall be discharged.

Minimum age for appointments will be 20 years, the age set by the House in its bill.

Death and disability benefits will be those accorded to civil employees of the government under the Employees' Compensation Acts.

A uniform allowance or issue of uniforms and equipments of a value not to exceed \$200 is authorized.

In his letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, discussed in the JOURNAL last week, Senator Walsh stated, "I as well as many, if not most, of the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs and many Senators are much disturbed and entertain great apprehensions as to the wisdom of the enactment of H. R. 6807. To establish a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy, and for other purposes," which passed the House on 16 April 1942 and which is at present pending before the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate.

"There is a strong conviction on the

part of many of those who have studied this bill," Senator Walsh continued, "that a sharp distinction should be made between women engaged in noncombatant service and officers and personnel of the Navy who are actually engaged in combat service, or who are subject to being ordered at any time to combat service, which I understand is one of the basic requirements for every male who is commissioned or enlists in the Navy or Naval Reserve."

Calling attention to recent approval by his committee of legislation granting relative rank to Navy Nurses, Mr. Walsh pointed out that nurses "are subject to nearly all the hazards of men in the service."

"I speak of this," he said, "because there is no sentiment among the members of the committee against any woman who is rightfully classified as subject to combat service being given the full ranks of men."

"The bill that is before the committee is objectionable in many ways. It merely adds a new section to the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, and specifies that the provisions of this act shall govern the administration of the Women's Auxiliary Reserve. It does not limit the number who may be enrolled or commissioned, or indicate the type of duty to which they could be assigned. . . .

"If the bill were enacted in its present form every stenographer, typist and file clerk in the Navy Shore Establishment could be enrolled in the Naval Service, women could be promoted up to and including the rank of captain in unlimited numbers without further Congressional authority. . . .

"What troubles some of the members of the committee is, where to stop once the door is open? In a measure there may be certain confidential work that might be more satisfactorily performed by persons who have a military status; yet, in a sense, everybody in the Navy Department, from top to bottom, has a confidential military status. So have women stenographers, typists, clerks and investigators now under civil service in the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, in the United States Attorney's Offices, in the Customs and Immigration Bureau, in the Treasury Department, especially in the Internal Revenue Service where extreme secrecy is demanded, and often in the offices of members of the House and Senate. Are all these persons to be enlisted, if not now, eventually in a military service? . . .

"Another aspect of this problem is what may be the status of these volunteers after the war is over? How can any distinction be made in the granting of bonuses, insurance, compensation, hospitalization and retirement benefits, to an ensign or lieutenant who is a woman and an ensign or lieutenant who is a man in the general Naval Reserve or other organization of the Navy?

"Women enrolled in the Reserve will be entitled to receive the benefits that are certain to follow after the war as were granted after the last war. Is it fair to the woman who has worked over hours, and even some Saturdays and Sundays without any increased compensation, as a stenographer, typist or clerk, not to be given the same benefits as a woman in the Naval Reserve Auxiliary for Women?"

In conclusion, Senator Walsh declared, "If the Navy desires to set up a special corps for women in the Naval service, it is suggested that an amendment be prepared as a substitute for the present Bill and be forwarded for the committee's consideration. This proposed amendment should clearly define the services the women will be required to perform and make it definite and certain that it is to be non-combatant service. It should differentiate in rank; in privileges and in benefits between those who perform combatant service and those who perform non-combatant service. It should set a limit on the total number authorized and the numbers authorized in the higher ranks and ratings. It should provide that in case of injury, incapacity or death of enrollees of this Auxiliary, that the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall have jurisdiction."

Debate on the measure in the Senate

was principally confined to explanations of the bill, but speaking against the amendment to confine service to the United States, Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Affairs Committee pointed out that a large number of women were employed overseas during the last war, and will be needed during this war.

"Why not include them in a unit under the direction of the Army, coordinated with the Army, in order that they may do their part, and in order that we may not have a few volunteer units scattered here and there over the face of the earth, and not directly under the head of any particular branch of the government?"

Navy Hero Rewarded

For his distinguished service during the raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands and attacks on Wake Island and the Marcus Islands, Aviation Machinist's Mate Third Class Bruno P. Gaido, USN, has been commended by the Secretary of the Navy and advanced two ratings.

During the raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, he helped to shoot down a Japanese plane which, after it was set afire, attempted to crash on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier. Gaido manned the free machine gun in a plane parked on the flight deck and fired at the enemy plane until the latter's wing struck the tail of the plane from which Gaido was firing. The enemy plane then crashed into the sea alongside the carrier.

Obituary

(Continued from Page 1036)

and a son, Lt. Comdr. William Harrington Leahy now on duty in London. Since 1897 Admiral Leahy has served our country faithfully and well.

"In my opinion, Mrs. Leahy gave her life in the service of our country because, in spite of all kinds of difficulties and advanced years, she traveled with her husband to his post in war-torn France. In France, as in other parts of the world, in which Mrs. Leahy lived, in connection with her husband's naval services, she took an active part in welfare work, and one of her last public acts was to make a large donation to the Red Cross.

"Mrs. Leahy was born in California and was married to Admiral Leahy in San Francisco in the year of 1904. Her knowledge of foreign languages was a great asset to her husband in his naval and diplomatic duties.

"In his hour of great trial and anguish Admiral Leahy has my deep and sincere sympathy and, I am sure, the sympathy and affection of every Member of Congress, all of the men and women in the armed forces, and millions of other grateful Americans.

"This lovely lady died nobly in the service of her country—while her country was at war—which prompts me prayerfully to hope that God will hasten the fulfillment of the prophecy of His prophet, Isaiah, who said: "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall there be war any more."

Three Capt. Nominated

Three Navy captains were nominated to the Senate this week for promotion to rear admiral.

Nominated for promotion as of 1 Jan.

1942 was Capt. James L. Kauffman. Nominated for temporary promotion were Capt. Donald B. Beary and Robert H. English.

Assumes AER Duties

Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, former commanding general of the Second Corps Area, this week officially assumed duties as Executive Director of the Army Emergency Relief, succeeding Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, who is being retired at his own request. General Haskell will become New York State Director of Civilian Protection.

Graduate Postal Classes

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker spoke on Thursday, 14 May, at the first graduation of officers from the post office class at the Adjutant General's Department Officer Candidate School, Ft. Washington, Md.

Also graduated on that date were 25 second lieutenants who will be assigned to duty with Machine Records units.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

During the week which ended 13 May bank reserves of members of the Federal Reserve System increased \$223,000,000, with estimated reserves put at \$2,930,000,000, an increase of \$240,000,000 for the week. Principal change in holdings of bills and securities was an increase of \$48,000,000 in United States government securities, certificates increasing \$16,000,000 and bills \$32,000,000.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said this week that retailers "whose margins are lowered or even eliminated on an article or a group of articles not making up a substantial portion of their total volume, must consider their duty to absorb the difference or to seek relief from their suppliers."

While announcing procedure by which retailers in exceptional cases may apply for adjustment of an abnormally low maximum price under the general price regulations, which go into effect Monday, 18 May, Mr. Henderson emphasized that these adjustments were to be made in "unusual cases" and that they will not be widespread.

Text of Pay Bill

(Continued from Page 1014)

To an officer having no dependents, receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of said allowance shall be \$45 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of said allowance shall be \$60 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the third period the amount of said allowance shall be \$75 per month, to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fourth period the amount of said allowance shall be \$90 per month, and to such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of said allowance shall be \$105 per month.

No rental allowance shall accrue to an officer having no dependents while he is on field or sea duty, nor shall any rental allowance accrue to an officer with or without dependents who is assigned quarters at his permanent station unless a competent superior authority of the service concerned certifies that such quarters are not adequate for the occupancy of the officer and his dependents, if any: Provided, That an officer although furnished with quarters shall be entitled to rental allowance as authorized in this section if by reason of orders of competent authority his dependents are prevented from occupying such quarters.

Regulations in execution of the provisions of this section shall be made by the President and shall, whenever practicable, in his judgment, be uniform for all of the services concerned, including adjunct forces thereof.

Sec. 7. The annual base pay of a brigadier General of the Army or the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Engineer in Chief of the Coast Guard, commodore of the Navy, an Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and an assistant to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, shall be \$6,000; and the annual base pay of a major general of the Army or the Marine Corps and of a rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be \$8,000. Every such officer shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters authorized in sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period.

Officers of the Navy serving in the grade of vice admiral, officers of the Army serving in the grade of lieutenant general, and officers of the other services mentioned in the title of this Act serving in corresponding grades, shall be entitled, while so serving, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$500 per year. Officers of the Navy serving in the grade of admiral or as Chief of Naval Operations, officers of the Army serving in the grade of general or as Chief of Staff of the Army, and officers of the other services mentioned in the title of this Act serving in corresponding grades, shall be entitled, while so serving, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per year.

Sec. 8. Warrant officers (junior grade) of the Army except first mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service, and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive the base pay of the first period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for

rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$1,950 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

Chief warrant officers of the Army except masters in the Army Mine Planter Service, and commissioned warrant officers with less than ten years of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,100 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the second period: Provided, That a commissioned warrant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army to receive the base pay and allowances of the third and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the Act approved 21 August 1941 (Public Law 230, Seventy-seventh Congress).

Commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard with creditable records on the active list, after ten years of commissioned service, and masters in the Army Mine Planter Service, shall receive the base pay of the third period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the third period.

Commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, with creditable records on the active list, after twenty years of commissioned service, shall receive the base pay of the fourth period as established by section 1 of this Act and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the fourth period.

Every person paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service, not exceeding thirty years. Such service shall be: active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or Reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: Provided, That commissioned warrant officers shall be credited only with all commissioned service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act including commissioned service in the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard.

When the total pay and allowances authorized by this section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$458.33 per month, the amount of the allowances to which such person is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$458.33.

Sec. 9. The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$138; enlisted men of the second grade, \$114; enlisted men of the third grade, \$96; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$78; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$66; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$54; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$50. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$126.

For purposes of pay enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard shall be distributed in the several pay grades by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively.

Every enlisted man paid under the provision of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his grade for each three years of service up to thirty years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or Reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve.

Sec. 10. To each enlisted man not furnished quarters or rations in kind there shall be granted, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, an allowance for quarters and subsistence, the value of which shall depend on the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed, and shall not exceed \$5 per day: Provided, That pay-

ments of allowances for quarters and subsistence may be made in advance to enlisted men under such regulations as the President may prescribe. These regulations shall be uniform for all the services mentioned in the title of this Act. Subsistence for pilots shall be paid in accordance with existing regulations, and rations for enlisted men may be commuted as now authorized by law.

Each enlisted man of the first, second, or third grade, in the active military, naval, or Coast Guard service of the United States having a dependent as defined in section 4 of this Act, shall, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, be entitled to receive, for any period during which public quarters are not provided and available for his dependent, the monthly allowance for quarters authorized by law to be granted to each enlisted man not furnished quarters in kind: Provided, That such enlisted men shall continue to be entitled to this allowance although receiving the allowance provided in the first paragraph of this section if by reason of orders of competent authority his dependent is provided from dwelling with him.

Enlisted men entitled to receive allowances for quarters or subsistence, shall continue, while their permanent stations remain unchanged, to receive such allowances while sick in hospital or absent from their permanent-duty stations in a pay status: Provided, That allowances for subsistence shall not accrue to such an enlisted man while he is in fact being subsisted at Government expense.

An enlistment allowance equal to \$50, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge, and an enlistment allowance of \$25, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge: Provided, The provisions of this paragraph shall not affect the provisions of the Act approved 18 August 1941 (Public Law 215, Seventy-seventh Congress): Provided further, That during the present war and for six months thereafter the provisions of this paragraph and of all other laws (including said Public Law 215, Seventy-seventh Congress) providing for enlistment allowances, shall be suspended.

Hereafter the President may prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing which shall be furnished annually to enlisted men of the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Naval Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve, and he may prescribe the amount of a cash allowance to be paid to such enlisted men in any case in which clothing is not so furnished to them.

Sec. 11. The pay and allowances of whatever nature and kind to be authorized for the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts shall be fixed by the Secretary of War and shall not exceed or be of other classes than those now or which may hereafter be authorized by law for enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The rates of pay of enlisted men of the insular force of the Navy shall be one-half the rates of pay prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy in corresponding grades.

Sec. 12. Officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, while on active duty in the Federal service, when traveling under competent orders without troops shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 8 cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route and existing laws providing for the issue of transportation requests to officers of the Army traveling under competent orders, and for deduction to be made from mileage accounts when transportation is furnished by the United States, are hereby made applicable to all the services mentioned in the title of this Act, but in cases when orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, as determined by the head of the executive department concerned, he may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only shall be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders in Alaska and outside the limits of the United States in North America.

Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of \$7 per day. The heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding \$6, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty: Provided, That for travel by air under competent orders on duty without troops, under

regulations to be prescribed respectively by the heads of the departments concerned, members (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted men, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, and of the legally constituted Reserve said services while on active duty, and of the National Guard while in Federal service, while participating in exercises, or performing duties under sections 92, 94, 97, or 98 of the National Defense Act, shall, in lieu of mileage or other travel allowances, be allowed and paid their actual and necessary travel expenses not to exceed \$5 per day, or, in the thereof, per diem allowances at rates not to exceed \$6 per day.

Travel by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including Reserve components thereof and the National Guard while on active duty in the Federal service, on commercial aircraft, domestic or foreign, including travel between airports and centers of population or posts of duty incidental to travel on commercial aircraft, shall be allowed at public expense when authorized or approved by competent authority, and transportation requests for such travel may be issued upon such authorizations. Such expense shall be allowed with regard to comparative costs of transportation by aircraft with other modes of transportation (Please turn to Next Page)

Merchant Marine

Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, said in a radio address this week that ship production machinery will continue to build at the rate of 15,000,000 deadweight tons a year and more, "so long as may be necessary after 1943 to bring about a successful termination of the war."

Calling attention to the feat of a West Coast shipyard which in 83 days completed a cargo vessel from keel-laying to delivery, Admiral Land pointedly asserted that the new record "won't stand long."

Sea Otter

Senator Guy Gillette, of Iowa, has revealed that construction of a modified type Sea Otter will be resumed shortly. A test model is being prepared and plans are being made for the construction of these vessels in large numbers.

The new Sea Otters will be as substantially as the first vessels tested. The propulsion machinery and the propellers, however, will be in the after part of the vessel, instead of amidships as originally tested. This will give the Sea Otters a draft, a most important factor in coast operations. Gasoline engines will be continued to be used.

Earlier plans which proposed scrapping of the vessel after a one-way trip across seas have been abandoned; the vessels will be placed in continuous use.

The legal entity, Ships, Inc., has been taken over by Lease-Lend, which will finance construction. The Navy Department and WPB will cooperate. Significantly, the Maritime Commission does not appear in the new organization.

Barges To Be Built

The Maritime Commission this week announced in the midst of registration for gas rations that it will award contracts for the purchase of an unspecified number of 180-foot wooden barges which will be utilized in hauling of bulk commodities, including petroleum. In addition, the Commission announced award of contracts for 36 concrete barges, to be utilized for the same purposes.

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Text of Pay Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Individuals belonging to any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the National Guard and the Reserves of such services, traveling under competent orders which entitle them to transportation or transportation and subsistence as distinguished from mileage, who, under regulations prescribed by the head of the department concerned, travel by privately owned conveyance shall be entitled, in lieu of transportation by the shortest usually traveled route now authorized by law to be furnished in kind, to a money allowance at the rate 3 cents per mile for the same distance: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to any person entitled to traveling expenses under the Subsidized Expense Act of 1926.

When any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man above the fourth grade, having dependents as defined in section 4 hereof, is ordered to make a permanent change of station, the United States shall furnish transportation in kind from funds appropriated for the transportation of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service to his new station for such dependents: Provided, That for persons in the naval service the term "permanent station" as used in this section shall be interpreted to mean a shore station or the home yard or home port of the vessel to which the person concerned may be ordered; and a duly authorized change in home yard or home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of station: Provided further, That if the cost of such transportation exceeds that for transportation from the old to the new station, the excess cost shall be paid to the United States by the officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man concerned: Provided further, That transportation supplied the dependents of such officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man, to or from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States, shall not be other than by Government transport, if such transportation is available as may be determined by the head of the department concerned: Provided further, That the personnel of all the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall have the benefit of all existing laws applying to the Army and Marine Corps for the transportation of household effects: And provided further, That in lieu of transportation in kind authorized by this section for dependents, the President may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs for the whole or such part of the travel for which transportation in kind is not furnished when such travel shall have been completed.

The words "permanent change of station" as used in this section shall include the change from home to first station and from that station to home when ordered to active duty other than training duty, of any officer, warrant officer, nurse, or enlisted man of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including retired personnel and members

of the reserve components thereof, in a grade for which the transportation of dependents is authorized at Government expense, and the change from last station to home in connection with retirement, relief from active duty, or transfer to a reserve component.

Personnel of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act performing travel on Government-owned vessels for which no transportation fare is charged shall be entitled only to reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred.

The head of the department concerned may determine what shall constitute a travel status and travel without troops within the meaning of the laws governing the payment of mileage or other travel expenses.

Personnel of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual and necessary medical and hospital expenses where such expenses were incurred after the individual's induction into the armed forces and prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

Sec. 13. The annual base pay of female nurses of the Army and Navy shall be as follows: During the first three years of service, \$1,080; from the beginning of the fourth year of service until the completion of the sixth year of service, \$1,200; from the beginning of the seventh year of service until the completion of the ninth year of service, \$1,440; from the beginning of the tenth year of service until the completion of the twelfth year of service, \$1,620; from the beginning of the thirteenth year of service, \$1,800.

Superintendents of the Nurse Corps shall receive pay at the rate of \$2,500 a year, assistant superintendents, directors, and assistant directors at the rate of \$1,500 a year, and chief nurses at the rate of \$600 a year, in addition to their base pay as nurses. Nurses shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

The annual pay of a retired member of the Army Nurse Corps or the Navy Nurse Corps retired for other than physical disability shall be 3 per centum of the total annual active duty pay which she is receiving at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of complete years of service rendered prior to retirement, but not exceeding 75 per centum of such annual active-duty pay: Provided, That in computing the period of service for retired pay a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year: Provided further, That for the purpose of computing eligibility for retirement and retired pay, there shall be credited active service in the Army Nurse Corps and in the Navy Nurse Corps, active service as contract nurse prior to 2 February 1901, and service as a Reserve nurse on active duty since 2 February 1901.

Sec. 14. Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, when on active duty in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service.

Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard, when in the Federal service or when participating in exercises or performing the duties provided for by sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act, as amended, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army.

Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, officers of the National Guard, other than general officers, and warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly pay authorized for such persons when in the Federal service, for each regular drill period of appropriate duty, or other equivalent period of training, authorized by the Secretary of War, at which they shall have been engaged for the entire prescribed period of time: Provided, That such pay shall be in addition to compensation for attendance at field or coast-defense instruction or maneuvers. General officers of the National Guard shall receive \$500 a year in addition to compensation for attendance at field or coast-defense instruction or maneuvers, for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties. In addition to pay herein provided, officers of the National Guard commanding organizations less than a brigade and having administrative functions connected therewith shall, whether or not such officers belong to such organizations, receive not more than \$240 a year for the faithful performance of such administrative functions under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply when such persons are on active duty in the Federal service.

Sec. 15. On and after the effective date of this Act, retired officers, warrant officers, nurses, enlisted men, and members of the Fleet Reserve Marine Corps Reserve shall have their retired pay, retainer pay, or equivalent pay, computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this Act, which pay shall include increases for all active duty performed since retirement or transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve in the computation of their longevity pay and pay periods: Provided, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the present pay of officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men now on the retired list or drawing retainer pay, or personnel in an equivalent status in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act. Retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service and retired warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of those services, shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances of the grade or rank in which they serve on such active duty and, when on active duty status, shall have the same pay and allowance rights while on leave of absence or sick as officers on the active list, and, if death occurs when on active duty status, while on leave of absence or sick, their dependents shall not thereby be deprived of the benefits provided in the Act approved 17 December 1919, as amended, and in the Act of 4 June 1920.

Nothing in this bill shall be construed as authorizing any increase in pay or allowance of any retired commission officer.

The retired pay of any officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to 12 November 1918, hereafter retired under any provision of law shall, unless such officer is entitled to retired pay of a higher grade, be 75 per cent of his active-duty pay at the time of his retirement.

Sec. 16. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard may receive additional compensation not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 per month, for special qualification in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use.

Sec. 17. Cadets at the United States Military Academy, midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, and cadets at the Coast Guard Academy shall be entitled to pay at the rate of \$780 per annum, and to allowances as now or hereafter provided by law for midshipmen in the Navy, and to transportation, including reimbursement of traveling expenses, while traveling under orders as a cadet.

Sec. 18. Officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act and members of the Reserve forces of such services, and the National Guard shall receive an increase of 50 per centum of their pay when by orders of competent authority they are required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, and when in consequence of such orders they do participate in regular and frequent flights as defined by such Executive orders as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, promulgated by the President: Provided, That when personnel of the National Guard are entitled to armory-drill pay, the increase of 50 per centum thereof herein provided shall be based on the entire amount of such armory-drill pay to which they shall be entitled for a calendar month or fractional part thereof, and the required aerial flights may be made at ordered drills of an air-service organization, or at other times when so authorized by the President. Regulations in execution of the provisions of this paragraph shall be made by the President and shall, whenever practicable in his judgment, be uniform for all of the services concerned.

Any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, not in flying-pay status, who is assigned or attached as a member of a parachute unit, including parachute-jumping schools, and for whom parachute jumping is an essential part of his military duty and who, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, has received a rating as a parachutist or is undergoing training for such a rating shall receive, while engaged upon duty designated by the head of the department concerned as parachute duty, additional pay at the rate of \$100 a month in the case of any such officer or warrant officer, and additional pay at the rate of \$50 per month in the case of any such enlisted man.

Sec. 19. No person, active or retired, of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, including the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, shall suffer, by reason of this Act, any reduction in any pay, allowances, or compensation to which he was entitled upon the effective date of this Act: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to deprive any enlisted man transferred to the Fleet Reserve or prior to the date of enactment of this Act, or transfer from the Fleet Reserve to the retired list of the Regular Navy for physical disability of any benefits, including pay and allowances or compensation which he would be entitled to receive upon the completion of thirty years under laws in force on the date of enactment of this Act.

The Act of 10 June 1922 (42 Stat. 625), as amended, subsections 12 (a), (b), and (c), of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885), section 18 of the Act of 7 March 1942 (Public Law 490, Seventy-seventh Congress), and section 8 of the Service Extension Act of 1941 (Public Law 213, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved 18 August 1941), and those portions of the Act of 2 March 1907 (34 Stat. 1217), and of the Act of 30 June 1941 (Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress), which authorize allowances for enlisted men on the retired list, and all other laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed: Provided, That Acts or parts of Acts incorporating directly, by implication, or by reference, the provisions of the Act of 10 June 1922, as amended, and not in conflict herewith, shall not be considered modified by the provisions of this Act except that the pay, allowances, or compensation established herein shall be substituted for the pay, allowances, or compensation set out in the Act of 10 June 1922, as amended.

No back pay or allowances shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this Act.

The provisions of this Act shall be effective on the first day of the calendar month following the enactment thereof.

Sec. 20. Hereafter, except under circumstances where the military necessity requires the use of persons already possessing special knowledge, skill, training, or experience, required by the Army to properly protect the public interest and when such special knowledge, skill, training, or experience, is not otherwise immediately available, no person shall, in time of war, be appointed a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States who has not been previously commissioned in the Regular Army or Navy, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve or enlisted in or inducted into the Army of the United States, unless such person shall have first completed a satisfactory course of instruction in the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy, or shall have first completed satisfactorily a prescribed course of instruction in military science and tactics in a college, university, or academy, approved by the War Department and maintaining a senior unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or shall have first satisfactorily completed a course of instruction at an Officers' Candidate School conducted under the supervision of the War Department.

(Please turn to Back Page)

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JAMESTOWN, R. I.—Cottage overlooking Narragansett Bay. Completely furnished. Five master bedrooms, two baths, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, maid's double room and bath, and sitting room. Electric refrigerator. Electric and coal ranges. Rent \$600.00 for season. Consider offer for shorter period. Write Box "H," Army and Navy Journal.

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All-year Gentleman's farm home, 11 rooms, high ceilings, beautiful fireplaces. Modern conveniences; magnificent old trees, charming view, convenient village. 30 miles Washington. 248 acre farm, excellent condition. Tenants will remain, \$18,500. Request Farm List. Leonard Snider, La Plata, Maryland.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

CHEVY CHASE, MD. House, four bedrooms, two baths. Comfortably furnished. \$150 a month from June 1st to October 1st. Phone Oliver 1048.

For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services and the C. C. C.

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

ARMY QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES & NAVY SUPPLIES

ORIGINAL SOLID CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS with non-corrosive metal accessories for skylights and ventilated side-wall construction.—White, Type E and Actinic, heat and glare intercepting, Type H, Federal Specification DD-G-451.

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WARM COZY HUTS IN ANY WEATHER. Even Heat RADIATED DOWN around feet. Burns Diesel fuel; or adjusted to airplane gasoline. Safe, Light, Portable. Hot-water attach. extra. Uses std. 6" stove-pipe. Cartons: 16" x 16" x 42".

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Text of Pay Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Beginning 1 May 1942, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall every sixty days report to the Congress the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of the service, with special qualification therefor, of each person commissioned during said period in the Army of the United States and in the Naval Establishment respectively from civilian life, who prior thereto has had no commissioned military service: Provided, That the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall not be required to report persons commissioned where such disclosure would in his opinion jeopardize the national interest or safety.

Hereafter, except for persons who may be commissioned in the staff corps of the Naval Reserve, and those who possess specialized knowledge or skill as certified by the Secretary of the Navy, persons recommended for regular commissions as officers in the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve shall satisfactorily complete a course of indoctrinal training, in a probationary status, prior to the issuance of such regular commission.

Sec. 21. This Act shall remain in effect until the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, and for twelve months thereafter.

Sec. 22. This Act may be cited as the "Temporary Pay Readjustment Act of 1942."

Calendar of Legislation

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 2516. By Sen. Capper, of Kans. Authorizing President to decorate each enlisted man who took part in repelling Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 Dec. 1941.

S. 2520. By Sen. Austin, of Vt. Authorizing Army personnel to waive pension rights.

H. R. 7079. By Rep. Peterson, of Fla. Providing retired pay of major general for chief of National Guard Bureau.

S. 2524. By Sen. Tydings, of Md. Giving claimants additional 6 months to file for disability or death benefits under provisions of act which extends Employees' Compensation Commission benefits to members of Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps who were physically injured in line of duty while on active duty between 28 Feb. 1925 and 15 July 1939.

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 1145. Relief of Mrs. Dayee Jones. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 6013. Authorizing Marine Band to attend 66th G. A. R. convention at Indianapolis, Ind., 13-18 Sept. 1942. Passed by Senate.

S. 2452. Advancement of certain retired Coast Guard and Coast Survey officers. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 4476. Sundry matters affecting Army. Passed by Senate.

S. 2275. Granting insurance for flying cadets killed between 8 Oct. 1940 and 3 June 1941. Passed by Senate.

H. J. Res. 310. Authorizing Army and Navy Intelligence and the F. B. I. to make use of intercepted communications in the interest of the war effort. Reported by House Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 6293. Creating Women's Auxiliary Corps for Army. Passed by Senate; to President.

S. 2025. Service Pay Bill. Passed by House.

S. 2220. Providing for retirement as brigadier generals of heads of staff departments of the Marine Corps. Reported by House Naval Committee.

H. R. 7007. Authorizing additional lighter-than-airships for Navy. Reported by House Naval Committee.

S. 2352. Authorizing designation of enlisted men as Naval Aviation Pilots (Airship) and authorizing student flyers to count time as first pilot of dual control planes. Reported by House Naval Committee.

S. 2088. Authorizing issuance of an aircraft ration in kind. Reported by House Naval Committee.

H. R. 7036. Authorizing attendance of Marine Band at United Confederate Veterans reunion in Chattanooga, Tenn., 23-26 June 1942. Reported by House Naval Committee.

H. R. 6874. Changing name of Bureau of Navigation to Bureau of Naval Personnel. Signed by President.

H. R. 6932. Authorizing 200,000 tons of submarines for Navy. Signed by President.

Signal Chief Inspects

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, completed a three-day inspection of Signal Corps activities in and near New York City when he visited Ft. Monmouth, N. J., his former command, last Saturday, 9 May.

He previously inspected Signal Corps headquarters of the Second Corps Area and the Signal Corps photographic laboratories at Astoria, L. I. In addition, General Olmstead spoke to the first and second classes of cadets at West Point, to whom he described Signal Corps activities in modern warfare.

Red Cross on Bataan

Washington, D. C.—Two reports telling of strenuous days and nights working with wounded American and Filipino soldiers on Bataan Peninsula were received recently from Miss Catherine L. Nau, Red Cross field director, by the American Red Cross here. Miss Nau is presumed to have been with the personnel of Field Hospital No. 2 to which she was assigned, when it was captured.

The reports from Miss Nau were the first and only ones received by the Red Cross from its remaining three national staff workers who were with the troops in the Philippine Islands. The whereabouts of the others has not been known since the fall of Manila. They are James W. Cullens, Ozark, Cal., field supervisor; Harold W. Graybeal, 11828 Wilshire Blvd., West Los Angeles, Cal., assistant field director and Miss Marie Adams, 776 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal., assistant field director.

At the top of her typewritten reports, Miss Nau had written in ink a greeting to her Washington Red Cross associates, reading as follows: "Greetings from the front! We got into war before I could get much of a report off to you and these reports don't give you much more than an outline of our busy days, 7 to 7 o'clock; and then a good night's sleep fixes you up and we're ready for more. See you later, C.L.N."

Writing under date of January 17, she said that comfort supplies were given to patients in the outdoor, bamboo-sided hospital known as Field Hospital No. 2 on Bataan. "Still available are tooth brushes, razor blades, tooth paste, soap and shaving cream in limited quantity," she reported.

"Smokes are being given out slowly in order that our supply may stretch for an increase in patients and a prolonged stay here. We have a lending library of games, supplemented by some made out of scraps of wood here in the wilderness."

Miss Nau described "a one page gossip sheet" known as THE JUNGLE JOURNAL started as a recreation project, which was circulated weekly, in small numbers. Another recreation feature was a ward-to-ward quiz program "with the final contest in the Chapel clearing." She said she was assisted by Miss Mariano Canaden, and by Mrs. Porter "a refugee in camp, until she was taken over by Miss Nesbitt for ward work."

In a report dated 5 Feb., Miss Nau disclosed that her supply of six dozen tooth brushes was now used up. Cigarettes were given by the Red Cross to supplement the weekly ration provided by the Quartermaster Corps, she reported. Her supply of games was running short because "the hospital population is so huge and shifts in location of patients so frequent."

Her recreation work was supplemented by many make shifts, such as moving a phonograph from ward to ward, and organizing a group of Filipino singers to visit the sick and wounded in the many wards.

A skit, "Mr. Tojo of Tokyo" was written and produced, and "the biggest entertainment of the last fortnight was the 'Bataan Revue' produced on President Roosevelt's birthday," she reported.

"This date served to revive memories of many who had attended the Birthday Balls at home," Miss Nau wrote, "the show was given in the Chapel clearing, and the audience numbered 200. Three patients made posters to advertise the show. Twenty people were in the show—six medical detachment enlisted men, six officers from the Medical Corps (including the hospital chaplain), three civilians, three patients and two Red Cross workers."

Miss Nau, 45 years old, is the daughter of Mrs. F. C. Nau of 637 Northwest Street, Lima, Ohio. She attended the University of Pittsburgh and Western Reserve University. She taught school in Japan two years, and afterwards worked in the United States in various executive positions in social service fields. She joined the Red Cross Military and Naval Welfare Service staff in April, 1941 and sailed for the Philippines in October, where she was assigned as a Red Cross worker to Sternberg General Hospital, Manila.

Veterans' Bills Called

The House last week passed two measures affecting World War veterans but refused to act on two other measures, both opposed by the Veterans' Administration.

One measure approved, which also had been opposed by the administration, would extend for another five years the right of veterans to continue their level-premium term insurance policies. This right will expire 31 May if the bill H.R. 4402 does not become law. The Senate later approved H. R. 4402 and sent the measure to the President.

Also approved was legislation, H.R. 6046, providing that unexplained absence of a veteran for seven years shall, in the administration of veterans' laws, be deemed to be due to death.

Action was delayed on bills which would define misconduct for compensation and pension purposes as limited to felonious conduct, and which would make temporary disability ratings of World War veterans permanent after 10 years.

Reward Brave Guardsman

The President recently vetoed a bill, S. 836, which would compensate Sgt. John C. Crossman for injuries he sustained when he carried a blazing lantern from a tent in which explosives were stored, preventing serious damage to military property.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the incident occurred at a Texas National Guard encampment and that to compensate a Guardsman on State duty would "establish an undesirable precedent."

He said that he "would be glad to give my approval" to a bill which would give a monetary reward to Sergeant Crossman for his "heroic act," rather than compensation.

Safety Program for Panama

If the intensive safe drive program being executed under the direction of Lt. Col. Oscar G. Fegan, Department Automotive Engineers, bears out the results it promises, Cowboy Joe, the Deadly Driver, will be totally in absentia in the Panama Canal Department, a press notice relates.

Under Colonel Fegan's supervision, there has been instituted an integrated safety program, the need for which is made obvious in the face of the crowded highways of the Panama Canal Department resulting from war activities. Strict and comprehensive physical aptitude tests are being given to each driver of an Army vehicle, following which the driver candidate is given a training course of 82 hours. Following this, the candidate must pass a five-hour driving test. Colonel Fegan announces that Panama Canal Department drivers will be rewarded for outstanding safety records, and that each unit will be kept informed of its standing in relation to other units and to the Panama Canal Department as a whole—all this to get rid of Cowboy Joe.

Lauds Admiral Hart

Praise for Adm. Thomas C. Hart, USN, commander-in-chief Asiatic Fleet, was inserted into the Congressional Record this week by Rep. O'Hara, of Minn., who said that "too often men perform their duties so efficiently, and oftentimes heroically without fanfare that these qualities go unnoticed."

Representative O'Hara presented a letter from Dr. R. O. Eberhart, Mankato, Minn., whose daughter, together with 800 other women, was sent home from the Philippines about 18 months ago by Admiral Hart. Dr. Eberhart said the women were then angry at Admiral Hart—angry because they had been sent home and angry because "Hart wouldn't come in or let his men come in on Saturdays and Sundays and they often stayed out for many weeks." The letter quickly adds, "As a result of his marvelous career, the Japs did not catch him napping."

"We know the good things Hart stood for; we know he was on his toes every minute," Dr. Eberhart continues, appealing to Representative O'Hara to "use your influence and a little of your time to consider our Admiral Hart."

Comptroller General's Decisions

The Comptroller General has held that Navy personnel assigned to aircraft units operating with fleet units but flying from bases in Continental United States are not entitled to the 10 and 20 per cent bonuses provided for foreign service by the Clark amendment to the missing persons' act. Nor are enlisted men, as distinguished from officers, flying in lighter-than-air craft, which for officers is considered sea duty, entitled to the 20 per cent bonus.

A House amendment to the service pay bill would permit the Secretary of the Navy to define sea duty for purposes of paying the bonus. This would permit him to overrule the Comptroller General.

In another decision the Comptroller General held that a Navy officer transferred from New Orleans, La., to Corpus Christi, Texas, on temporary duty was not entitled to reimbursement for travel of his wife with him, even though his temporary change later was made permanent, this after his wife had joined him.

A third decision affects the right of persons convicted of desertion by the Army to receive pay if they are taken back into the Army. Under the law, persons convicted of desertion in time of war lose citizenship, while another law prohibits payment of non-citizens in the Army. However, the Comptroller stated that the citizenship lost involved loss of political rights. The men still lived in the United States, were subject to her, owed allegiance to no other country, and hence were not non-citizens as defined in the law prohibiting pay to non-citizens.

Army Hour Program

Ch. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, will present First Testaments or portions of Scripture to three soldiers representing the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths on the Army Hour broadcast tomorrow, Sunday, 17 May, over the National Broadcasting Co. from 3:30 to 4:30.

The religious books, which will be made available to any enlisted man or officer who places a request with his chaplain, were accepted by Privates, first class, Benjamin L. Lichtenhal, Ft. Meyer, Va. Jewish; William H. Southerland, Anacostia, D. C., Protestant; and Anthony Todaro, Bolling Field, D. C., Catholic. Assisting Chaplain Arnold in the presentation were Ch. George F. Rixey, Deputy Chief of Chaplains, Protestant; and Ch. Aryeh Lev, Office, Chief of Chaplains, Jewish.

Commissions in FA

Ft. Bragg, N. C.—Thirteen men who went from the enlisted ranks of the Army in the Ft. Bragg Field Artillery Replacement Center, to the Officer Candidate School at Ft. Sill, Okla., now have their second lieutenant bars and have been retained in the school to help train other candidates for commissions. Of the group of 17 newly commissioned lieutenants retained for instructor duty, 13 originally were from the Replacement Center here.

Brig. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., FAFC commanding general, and Lt. Col. Robert O. Montgomery, director of the FAFC School which prepares men for the Officer Candidate School, regarded this selection as a significant achievement for the training of Ft. Bragg's Replacement Center.

The officers assigned to the school faculty at Ft. Sill after receiving their commissions are:

2nd Lt. Stephen Ives Allen.
2nd Lt. Herbert John Bruchler.
2nd Lt. Robert Eric Carlson.
2nd Lt. Albert Edward Gilbert.
2nd Lt. Vincent Bernard Januska.
2nd Lt. Ernest Frederick McPhail.
2nd Lt. Harry Archibald Miller.
2nd Lt. James Richards, Jr.
2nd Lt. Franklin Carl Sellar.
2nd Lt. James Louis Shady, Jr.
2nd Lt. Frederick Charles Spreyer.
2nd Lt. Robert Merrill Thompson.
2nd Lt. John J. Williams.